Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ODD PARLOR PIECES.

They make the home. Without them it's plain, with them it's what you will---always artistic. You shouldn't hesitate to brighten home with one of these little beautifiers, whether a Table, a Chair or a Cabinet.

The result is always as great as the cost is small, if you buy of

The A. C. Titus Company.

Fresh Green Peas,

Hothouse Lettuce and Cucumbers.
Celery, Oyster Plants,
Chickory and Brussels Sprouts.

J. A. & H. H. Barker's, 346 & 348 Thames St.

DESPITE PERSONAL INSULTS.

Lord Dufferin Appeases the London and Globe Finance Stockholders.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Amid cries of "Turn him out," hootings and other hostile interruptions the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, chairman of the suspended London and Globe Finance Corporation (limited) at the extraordinary general meeting of the company called for today succeeded in at least temporarily appeasing the wrath of the shareholders. The hall was packed and the directors were evidently supported by a considerable faction, as warm cheering was mingled with the hisses and hoots. As a result of the explanations of the directors the shareholders voted an adjournment until Monday, when a scheme for the reconstruction of the concern will be submitted.

Lord Dufferin spoke with evident emotion as he explained his personal relations with the corporation, and the result of the meeting was largely a tribute to himself. During the course of his remarks he explained that he was induced to accept the chairmanship at the solicitation of the late Lord Loch and Sir William Robinson.

His Lordship added that he felt that when two such eminent men were connected with the concern he could legitimately join. He soon discovered he had bitter opponents who desired his resignation, hoping that a depreciation of the securities would follow. But he stuck to his position and fivestments, and though a greater sufferer than most of the shareholders he had no regret if he had helped to convince them of his good faith. Later he found the duties to be a physical strain beyond his advancing years and wanted to withdraw, but was haunted by the fear of the detrimental effect of his withdrawal and held on to the chairmanship until he received news of the serious condition of his youngest son, when he yielded to his mother's prayer to take her at once to South Africa and sent in his resignation with a clear conscience, believing that the surrender of his position under such circumstances was so natural that no one would dream of placing a sinister interpretation upon it. He had no anticipation then that the London and Globe would default from its engagements on the Stock Exchange. The news reached him in Ireland and in the presence of such a calamity he felt that every private consideration must be sunk. In conclusion Lord Dufferin, who was deeply moved, declared that the patience and generosity with which the shareholders had heard him would be one of the brightest souvenirs of his old age. He resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Mr. Whitaker Wright's reception was of a mixed character. He announced that the directors had practically arranged with the creditors and that the company would soon be sailing smoothly again. It would be necessary, he added, to adjourn until Monday, when he believed that shareholders would hear that all their interests were safe and that a scheme for the reconstruction of the company would be proposed, insuring its future prosperity. Mr. Wright added that he had advanced a quarter of a million pounds to tide the corporation over its struggles. Mr. Wright's further remarks were listened to with considerable impatience and the meeting closed with further cheers for Lady and Lord Dufferin.

ARKANSAS BANK CLOSED.

Shortage Admitted But Misuse of the Funds Denied.

PARAGOULD, Ark., Jan. 9.—The Green County Bank has closed its doors and posted the following notice:

"Owing to a shortage, this bank has temporarily suspended. A receiver will be appointed and depositors paid in full."

It is admitted there is a shortage of $34,000, but Cashier W. H. Ritter claims that no irregularities can be ascertained and that there has been no misuse of the bank's funds. Chancellor Robinson has appointed two expert accountants to make an examination.

The bank is capitalized at $30,000, and the last official statement shows its deposits aggregated $68,120.

SPECULATING IN STOCKS.

Sharpsburg Bank Messenger Short in His Accounts.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 9.—Harry K. Deer, messenger and assistant bookkeeper of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Sharpsburg, Penn., is missing. It is alleged that his accounts are short $10,000, but the exact amount cannot be determined until the examination of the books, now being made, has been completed. Deer it is claimed has been speculating in stocks and his recent trades have not been profitable. He is 22 years of age and was regarded as one of the most trustworthy employes of the institution. The police are now searching for him.

NEW CHICAGO FOOTBALL RULES.

Written Consent of Parents and Physical Examination Suggested.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Superintendent of Schools E. G. Cooley, to whom the board of education assigned the task of revising the rules of football, will recommend that a coach be employed for every public school football team. In addition he will recommend that no boy be permitted to become a member of a school team unless he has the written consent of his parents and is able to stand a thorough physical examination. Mr. Cooley said that only men who knew every detail of the game and were perfect gentlemen should be selected for coaches. He favored paying salaries if necessary.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Jan. 8, Cap Frio, from Hamburg.

Havre, Jan. 8, La Normandie, from New York.

Cherbourg, Jan. 8, Pennsylvania, from New York.

New York, Jan. 9, Charlois from Rotterdam.

New York, Jan. 9, Nuestria, from Naples.

Queenstown, Jan. 9, Teutonic, from New York.

January 8, 1901.

CARPETS BY THE YARD.

We are offering the following well-known grades of carpet at the lowest possible rate to make room for our spring stock:

Tapestry, 40c., 45c., 50c. and 63c. a yard
Tapestry Brussels, 45c., 75c. and 98c. a yard
Velvet, - - - - - 75c. a yard
Wilton Velvet, - - - $1.03 a yard

Kazanjian & Co.

140, 142 & 144 Bellevue Avenue.

Second Edition.

CHINA MUST SIGN.

Her Very Existence Depends Upon Acceptance.

Extreme Anti-Foreign Element Now in Power.

PEKIN, Jan. 8.—Li Hung Chang is better. Both he and Prince Ching balked at signing the joint note when they considered the question until the court was heard from again, explaining that the emperor's edict directing them to put off signing prevented them from using the imperial seal until permission shall have been received, which permission they claim to expect hourly.

It is known here among the Chinese that the extreme anti-foreign element is now in power, and that the court favorites now advise the empress dowager. Of these the best known are Li Chuan Lin, a cabinet minister; General Ma and Tung Fuh Siang. Their views coincide perfectly with those of the southern viceroys, particularly with those of Chang Chi Tung, who has threatened to rebel if the note is signed.

Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching both strongly urge the signing of the agreement, and they believe their counsels will prevail. They have pointed out in the strongest possible terms that the very existence of China necessitates the acceptance of the terms of the powers, and that failure on the part of China to sign may mean that the allies will, as soon as the state of the weather makes such a step feasible, send troops over the country and that part of the empire heretofore untouched will feel the scourge of war.

The Germans have sent two companies of infantry to the vicinity of the Ming Tombs, where trouble is reported.

WILL RETURN TO PEKIN.

Emperor Decides to Administer the Reformed Government.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9.—A newspaper of this city publishes a letter from Sian Fu, announcing that the emperor has fully decided to return to Pekin to administer the reformed government. According to this letter, the empress dowager offers no opposition to the emperor's determination.

AGAINST WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS

Germany Not Disposed to Accept the American Suggestion.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—It is understood that the subject of the long interview which the United States ambassador here, Mr. Andrew D. White, had yesterday afternoon with the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Baron Von Richthofen, was in regard to the proposal of the United States that the powers withdraw their troops from China as soon as the Chinese government accepts all the articles of the joint note except those relating to indemnity and commercial treaties, these being left for settlement at a conference of the powers at Washington or elsewhere. No final decision in the matter has been announced, but the feeling in diplomatic circles here seems to be opposed to the United States proposition.

STILL HOLD THE PASS.

Cyclist Corps Occupies a Position After a Race with the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 9.—The cyclist corps which left here Saturday occupied Pikaner's Kloof Sunday after a race with the Boers for its possession. The republicans attempted to intercept the cyclists, but the latter succeeded in occupying the position, though three of them were killed and 23 were wounded. The cyclists retain the pass.

Commandeering of horses has commenced in the districts where the owners have refused to sell them to the military authorities.

TO FRENCH AND MEXICAN SOLDIERS.

Magnificent Monument Unveiled in the Cemetery in Puebla.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9.—The French residents are greatly pleased at the unveiling at Puebla by President Diaz of a magnificent monument which covers the bodies of both Mexican and French soldiers in the French cemetery. The monument is a simple chapel, with an altar inside for the celebration of mass. It is surmounted by a bronze group, which represents a French Zouave and a Mexican soldier grasping each other's hands, while the Angel of Peace hovers over them.

TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

Words of the Duke of Norfolk Displeasing to Italy and England.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Different versions are published of the exact words which the Duke of Norfolk used in his address to the pope on the occasion of the pilgrimage to Rome of the leading English Roman Catholics, says the Tribune's London correspondent. According to the Express and the Mail, he expressed a wish for the restoration of the papal temporal power, while Reuter reports that he merely prayed for that position of temporal independence which the pope had declared necessary for the fulfillment of the duties of his charge. In any case, the reference to temporal power is certain to wound the susceptibilities of the Italian press and will not be liked by Protestant England.

ALL ON BOARD ALIVE.

Attempts to Reach Stranded Steamer Russie Fail.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 9.—Dispatches from the village of Faraman, near which French mail steamer Russie, from Oran, Algeria, stranded Monday in a violent storm, with 50 passengers and a crew of 40 on board, say that all efforts to reach the steamer have failed, owing to the tremendous height of the seas which are running. The pilot boat and the torpedo boats which have attempted to reach the steamer have been unable to battle with the waves and have returned. The only hope seems to be in the ability of the life savers to throw a line over the Russie as the wrecked vessel is driven closer to the shore. The forecastle and part of the forward deck house are all of the vessel remaining above water. The beach was lined all night with watchers. Lights were seen on board the steamer, but it is believed that some of those on board have already been drowned, although no bodies have been washed ashore.

A signal message was received at 5 o'clock this afternoon from the Russie, saying that all on board were alive, but begging for succor. The sea has slightly moderated, but up to the present all attempts at rescue have failed.

BUYING WITH CONFIDENCE.

Stock Speculators Expect Further Railroad Combinations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Speculative excitement was renewed on the stock exchange this morning under the influence of violent upward movements in Missouri Pacific and some other stocks, the list at the opening was ignored, and the speculators bought stocks with confidence and wiped out the earlier losses due to the continuance of profit-taking. The course of prices made it evident also that yesterday's reactions had been caused by some large short selling on the part of the bear element. The demand from the bears for borrowing stocks was so large in some cases that the interest rate on loans where these stocks were included as collateral was foregone.

The basis of the speculation was the continued expectation that there would be further developments of railroad combinations in the progress of the "community of interest" policy. The activity of the market was by no means so great as Monday, and the irregularity was rather more conspicuous.

During the afternoon the market resumed the well known characteristics of the recent trading. There was a ready response to any sign of concentrated buying at any point of manipulation for an advance. The profit-taking went steadily on, under cover of these sustaining forces, and the price movement continued highly irregular. The extreme rise in no cases being maintained. Although the activity of the market was not so great as Monday, it was still near previous records.

ALVORD'S SENTENCE DEFERRED.

Pleads Guilty to Three Counts Out of Fifty-Seven.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the former note teller of the First National Bank, was arraigned before Judge Thomas in the United States circuit court, criminal branch, today and pleaded guilty to three counts of an indictment charging him with embezzling $700,000 from that institution. The indictment contained 57 counts. When asked how he would plead, Mr. Miller, counsel for Alvord, replied that with the consent of the district attorney he would plead guilty to three counts in the indictment. Judge Thomas said he was willing to accept the plea. Alvord was then asked by the clerk if he pleaded guilty according to the statement made by his counsel, and replied that he did. Sentence will not be imposed until Tuesday of next week.

TO DIVIDE THE DIOCESE.

Work of the Bishop of Massachusetts Becoming Burdensome.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—A committee of 12 clergymen and 12 laymen, appointed at the last convention of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, met today at the diocesan house here to discuss a plan for the division of the diocese into two parts, so that the excessive burdens now resting upon the bishop may be lightened. Rev. John S. Lindsay of St. Paul's, Boston, is chairman.

Several methods have been suggested to bring about the desired result. Some advise the appointment of a bishop coadjutor, following the example of the diocese of Rhode Island. Many church men think two full bishops are none too many for the work in this state. Another proposition is to supply the bishop with an officer to take charge of much of the detail work. Still another method urged by some is to increase the number of districts in the state, now five, with archdeacons as executive officers, under the direction of the bishop. The committee will make an official report at the annual convention next May.

Alaskan Steamer Hemmed in by Floating Ice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Advices from Seattle say that the steamer Alaska, an steamer Tillamook is hemmed in by the ice floating in Saldova bay, in the Cook inlet. She has 50 passengers on board. A steamer will probably be sent to her relief.

STARTED ON A STEAMER.

Shipping Stores at South Brooklyn Partially Burned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—In an early morning fire on the Erie basin front that lighted up all South Brooklyn Beard's shipping stores, at the foot of Richards street, were partly destroyed; an excursion steamer, the Idlewild, was burned to the water's edge; one fireman was injured, and nearly 50 seamen narrowly escaped with their lives. The total loss is estimated at $500,000.

The fire started, no one knows how, on board the Idlewild about 1 o'clock. The excursion steamer was lying just inside the breakwater, from which point she drifted as soon as she was cut loose directly across Erie basin and up against one of Beard's pier sheds. It seemed no time at all before the big covered pier, where jute and cotton were stored in bales, was in flames.

A still alarm was sent in by the night watchman at Manning's yacht basin, and the department responded quickly. Three other alarms followed in quick succession, and Fire Chief Croker hurried over from New York.

On the second alarm the two Brooklyn fire boats went to the fire, and found more room to work when steamship Coya, from Cadiz, which was then on fire, was cut adrift from the burning pier shed and worked out into the basin. There her crew, having set the pumps working, fought the flames with the deck hose, and before long had the fire under control.

On the other side of the pier was lying tramp steamship St. Dunstan, from Liverpool, with a cargo of fruit and sugar. Her crew hurried on deck in confusion when the Idlewild bumped alongside. They rushed over the side and managed to get ashore, while the fire boats took care of the abandoned ship, quenched the flames after her deck house had caught fire, and her port side was badly blistered. The Idlewild meanwhile was burned to the edge and a couple of lighters also had been destroyed. Fire tugs and engine companies were pouring water into the burning stores, but it was swallowed up in steam, and the best that could be done was to keep the edge of the burning pier drenched and prevent the fire from spreading. By 2:45 the fire was confined to the stores, and by 4 o'clock the flames had died down to a smoulder in the bales and debris that had settled upon the spiles.

Fireman Frank Wood had his foot crushed by a falling holder.

The Coya, whose cargo was nitrate of soda and sulphur, is the vessel that saved the crew of the wrecked Spanish steamer San Augustine in the Straits of Magellan.

PORTS MAY BE CLOSED.

To Prevent Communication Between Filipino Insurgents.

MANILA, Jan. 9.—The military government is considering the question of closing certain ports in the southern islands, in order to prevent more effectually communication between the insurgents. The port of Ubay, on Bohol island, has already been ordered closed, as the garrison stationed there has been withdrawn.

The act for the organization of the metropolitan police of Manila has been passed by the Philippine commission. The force will consist of three companies from the volunteer soldiery.

AS SIMPLE AS POSSIBLE.

Funeral Services for Philip D. Armour at House and the Mission.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The body of Philip Danforth Armour, who died Sunday evening, was buried today. At 11 a. m. private services were held at the Armour residence on Prairie avenue. The body was then taken to the Armour Mission, where for two hours it lay in state and was viewed by thousands of people—friends, acquaintances and throngs of employes from the great packing houses and other business interests of the dead millionaire.

Services at the house were of the simplest character, carrying out the expressed wishes of Mr. Armour, and were attended only by the family and close friends. The house of the dead millionaire was filled with flowers. They came from everywhere, many beautiful pieces being sent on cable orders from far-off countries and from employes in nearly every large city of the country.

At 2 o'clock public funeral services were held in Armour Mission, and here again simplicity was observed in every arrangement, making the ceremony all the more impressive. There was no funeral sermon. Dr. Gunsaulus of Plymouth Congregational Church simply read a Bible selection, followed by singing by the choir. The audience then united in the Lord's Prayer. At the conclusion of the service the coffin was conveyed by a special train to Graceland cemetery, and laid to rest in the Armour family lot.

PUGILIST AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Fell to the Floor in a Faint and His Opponent Under Arrest.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 9.—After a 10 round boxing match before the Atlantic City Association, last night, Lewis Majane, a local pugilist, fell to the floor in a faint. Today he is in the city hospital at the point of death and his opponent, Charles A. Bramowitz, also of this city, is in jail awaiting the result of his injuries. The men are lightweights and were evenly matched, a solid fight in a very fast bout.

Injured in a Railroad Collision.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A passenger train of the Central railroad of New Jersey running on the New York & Long Branch railroad was run into by a freight locomotive of the Lehigh Valley railroad near Perth Amboy station today. The forward passenger car was badly wrecked and two other cars were derailed. About a dozen persons were injured, one of whom is reported to be fatally hurt.

CUTAWAYS.

The stylish vicuna makes up well, to wear all the year 'round.

COMMERFORD,
TAILOR,
218 Thames Street.

Packages of
FINE CIGARS!

Brunswick's,
12 in a box, $1; 25 in a box, $1.75 to $3.
Cosmopole,
25 in a box, $1.50.
83's, P.O. Square and Bossy,
25 in a box, $1.

Smokers' Articles of All Kinds.

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,
208 THAMES STREET.

Amalgamated Copper

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

E. L. DOUCETTE & CO.

Direct wire to
Towle & Fitzgerald,
Members of New York & Boston Stock Exchange.

TO CONFORM TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Partial Report from the Committee to Change State Laws.

(Special dispatch to the News.)

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 9.—The Assembly held a longer session and transacted more important business today. The senate, however, considered but one matter of special interest, all others being of a routine nature.

Mr. Freeman presented a partial report from the commission appointed to change the laws in conformity to the new amendment to the constitution. The changes presented today provide for the first registration of voters and for the holding of town meetings which come before November 5, 1901. The report was referred to the committee on judiciary.

In the house the finance committee reported back the resolution for an appropriation of $1,000 for the Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf, which was placed on the calendar.

The committee on militia reported back the amendment providing for changes in the hospital corps. Also placed on the calendar.

Mr. Peck reported an act making appropriations for the support of the state for 1901. Referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Johnson presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint commission to consider the governor's recommendations for improvements to the Providence county courthouse. There ground that a similar commission had been appointed some time ago, and also on the ground of economy. It was referred to the finance committee.

Dr. Garvin introduced an amendment to the state constitution, which was referred to the committees on special legislation. It provides that the senate shall consist of the lieutenant governor, and 36 senators, that there shall be 36 districts and that the senators shall be elected at large. The counties of Newport, Bristol, Washington and Kent, and the towns of East Providence and Cranston are made the first district, the city of Providence the second district and the remaining portion of Providence county the third district. Proportional representation is provided for with a reapportionment after each census, and the proportion of senators is fixed at first at 11 for the first district, 11 for the second and 14 for the third.

Mr. Newell introduced an act requiring all railroads operating within the state to furnish reasonable and proper facilities and accommodations for the transfer of passengers and merchandise and to stop all trains at any station at the request of the city or town council of the place where the station is located. The act was referred to the committee on corporations.

Both houses adjourned to Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

FIRE AT KINGSTON.

Stable of the Rhode Island Agricultural College Burned.

KINGSTON, Jan. 9.—A brisk fire started on the property of the Rhode Island Agricultural College this morning, and caused a loss of $3,500. The large wooden stable near the college was destroyed, and the carriage house and cattle barn were saved only after a severe fight on the part of the students and employes. Twelve horses in the stable were rescued. There is no insurance.

Annual Reduction Sale!

Entire Stock of Broken Lots at

Reduced Prices.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. 208

Roger & Gallet's
Handkerchief Extracts

IN FANCY BOXES.

Powell's Superior Toilet Cologne

—AT—

Powell's Drug Store,
COR. PELHAM AND THAMES STREETS

REBELLION QUELLED.

Complete Pacification of Two Colombian Departments.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 9, via Galveston.—French steamer Fonruel, from Marseilles December 9, via Teneriffe December 17, for Colon, arrived here today, and brought news of the complete pacification of the departments of Bolivia and Magdalena. No further information is yet ascertainable.

CARUPANO SURRENDERS.

Last Place Occupied by the Venezuelan Revolutionists.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 9, via Hayden cable.—The last place occupied by the revolutionists, Carupano, surrendered yesterday.

January Sale!

Wm. Sherman & Co.,
135 & 137 Thames Street,
NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Will offer all goods in their store at a

DISCOUNT

During the month of January.

Remnants, Odds and Ends, Etc., at greatly Reduced Prices.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Modern and Antique FURNITURE.

Upholstering in All Its Branches.

Packing Furniture, Crockery and Chinwaare a specialty.

This Morning's News.

DEMANDS MODIFICATIONS.

China Repudiates the Action of Her Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—China has repudiated the action of Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang in verbally accepting the demands submitted by the powers, and directed them to endeavor to secure modifications. Instructions have been sent by this government to Minister Conger to urge the imperial authorities to fulfil the promise of their envoys.

Secretary Hay has suggested to the powers the appointment of a joint commission to sit at Washington or some other point, other than Pekin, to determine the indemnity questions and review the commercial treaties with China. This plan is favored by Japan and several European countries, but it is expected to so provoke a protest from at least one European power.

While it seems rather anomalous that, when the Chinese government has not fully accepted the demands of the powers, the United States should be trying to secure the organization of a commission to consider two of the points rejected to in these demands, the authorities are satisfied that the imperial government will accept the demands and they are proposing to relieve the ministers in Pekin of work which Minister Conger says could be dispensed with only with the greatest difficulty.

The removal of the questions of indemnity and commercial treaties from Pekin would facilitate the negotiation of the permanent treaty with China and the withdrawal of foreign troops. This fact is expected to cause at least one of the powers to object to the transfer of any part of the negotiations elsewhere.

In order to conciliate Germany, this government is willing to agree to the designation of Berlin as the point where the commission shall sit, and it seems to be the general belief that the German capital will be the place of meeting.

Some surprise is expressed by politicians that the President did not suggest the reference of the indemnity and treaty question to The Hague court, but it is explained that the revision of the treaties is not a question of arbitration and, moreover, the authorities are convinced that a proposition to that effect would not have received unanimous approval. It was, therefore, deemed not advisable to propose a commission formed of representatives of each government, including China.

The number of representatives each nation shall have has not been decided, and it is stated that the President has not thought as to who will represent the United States.

Dr. Morrison, writing to the London Times from Pekin, says: "Yesterday (Monday) 11 identical protocols, representing each of the powers, were handed to the Chinese envoys for signature and for the affixing of the imperial seal. As the formality of communicating with the court is a necessary preliminary to using the seal, a delay of a few days is expected, but there is no reason to fear that the Chinese will fail to complete the acceptance of the note."

Ambassador Choate had an interview with Lord Lansdowne in London today regarding the Chinese situation, but little headway was made. The discussion was confined to the difficulties of the powers in agreeing to China's answer to their demands, which will necessitate further negotiations.

Great Britain has not yet replied to the circular of the United States government inviting the powers to confer in Washington. She is willing to agree to the proposal, however, if the other powers will also agree; but the impression prevails in London that the other European powers are not likely to accept Mr. Hay's suggestion.

British officials generally are disheartened over the latest muddle in Pekin, and fear that a long time will elapse before matters are made straight. It is pointed out that a conference in Washington would be a cause of serious delay and inconvenience to many powers, who would be obliged to send special representatives. If it is decided to hold a conference in Washington, Lord Pauncefote will probably represent Great Britain.

The success or failure of Secretary Hay's latest effort appears to depend chiefly upon the powers of the triple alliance, which are now exchanging despatches on the subject. The indications are that they would only accept the proposals as a last resort.

BOMBARDMENT FORBIDDEN.

United States Extends Its Protection to the City of Panama.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Protection of the United States has been extended over the city of Panama. Notice has been given to the government and insurgent forces of Colombia, and will be enforced if the necessity arises, that the bombardment of that city will not be permitted.

To aid the American consul general in enforcing compliance with this notice cruiser Philadelphia will leave La Libertad, San Salvador, tomorrow for Panama, and gunboat Bancroft, now at Arenarick bay, Colombia, will in a few days be off to Colon.

HAZED, BUT NOT HAZED TO DEATH.

Report of the Military Board in the Case of Cadet Booz.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In a report cabled today to the War Department by Major General Brooke, president of the board appointed to investigate the charges that former Cadet Oscar Booz came to his death as a result of hazing by fellow cadets at West Point, hazing in all its phases is discussed and the conclusions drawn are that the practice prevails to a larger extent at the Military Academy than has been supposed, and that radical measures must be adopted to stamp it out effectually.

Booz's death is, however, not attributed to hazing, as charged by his parents and friends, but it is found that he was also systematically hazed, and probably to a greater extent than most of his classmates and others entering the institution in late years.

It is understood that the board has found that reform measures are now under at West Point to break up the system of "running," hazing and "assignments" to new cadets, and that under existing conditions it is almost impossible to discover the real culprits.

The testimony taken by the board at Booz's home and at West Point, in the opinion of the members, indicates that while the Academy officials are assiduous in their efforts to prevent hazing, the cadets are so bound together by their so called "code of honor" that it is almost impossible to break up the system.

If the Congressional investigation now going on finds the same conditions prevailing, some provision will unquestionably be adopted at this session of Congress making hazing a more serious offence and prescribing new regulations for enforcement at the Military Academy. It is not believed the report finds either Colonel Mills or other officers derelict in their duties.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

INDICTMENTS ASKED FOR.

New York Police Officials Charged with Permitting Gambling.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Evidence which may result in the finding of indictments against police officials and others who have been responsible for the prevalence of vice has been placed in the hands of the district attorney by the committee of five for submission to the grand jury. The mass of material is being assorted and the law applicable to the various cases is being studied.

So far as could be learned, the charges are against members of the police department in various parts of the city who have permitted gambling houses and disorderly places to flourish without interruption.

A very small portion of the evidence furnished by the committee of five refers to the blackmailing of gambling houses, which Chairman Nixon acknowledges have been going on without interruption, but as he also asserts, without the sanction of the Tammany organization. This blackmail evidence which the district attorney has been given is not sufficient to submit to the grand jury, but the committee of five has promised to give the district attorney an additional lot, so that the attention of the grand jury may be called to it.

Mr. Nixon was asked whether he believed it to be possible that gamblers would contribute $2,500,000 annually for three years for protection which was not received, or that protection could be given without the approval of Tammany Hall.

"As I limit the time to three years in addition," said Mr. Nixon. "The system of blackmail now used is the same that has been in service for at least 10 years, probably much longer. The police have been used by the combination to compel the payment of blackmail. Men within Tammany Hall have been able to use the police, but it is no more just to blame the organization for that than it would be to attack the church because of the rascality of the men who make a profession of Christianity.

"Another thing I want to say is that the men who have been levying blackmail for years are bright and quick of wit. They have been concealing their tracks, and it is impossible to drive them to cover in a few days."

Some of the charges of dereliction of duty against policemen will also be laid before the grand jury within a few days. Assistant District Attorney George W. Schuyram is in charge of the material thus far produced by the committee of five. Mr. Phillips said that, so far as he knew, no evidence of any kind had been furnished his office by the committee of fifteen.

NO STATE WILL LOSE.

House Passes the Burleigh Re-apportionment Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The House this afternoon adopted the Burleigh re-apportionment bill, fixing the new House at 386 members, in preference to the Hopkins bill, leaving it at the present number, 357, the vote standing 163 to 102. This ensures the enactment of the Burleigh bill into law at this session, for it will doubtless pass the Senate.

While most of the leaders of the House preferred the Hopkins bill, because they were opposed to enlarging the House for reasons of convenience, they could not counteract the influence of the delegations from the eight states which would have lost members if the House had been continued upon its present basis. This opposition, combined with the support of those states which were to gain members under the Burleigh bill, made the latter's success a foregone conclusion.

The attempts to provide for a reduction of the representation in states which have disfranchised colored voters will be defeated in the Senate, as in the House. The propositions to make investigation of the subject before action should be taken, make it easy to defer action until the next Congress, whether the investigation is actually held or not. It, too, may go over until next winter, and will certainly not result in a conclusion this winter.

Under a bill as passed no state loses a representative, and the following make gains: Illinois, New York and Texas, three each; Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, two each, and Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, one each.

The bill provides that whenever a new state is admitted the representative assigned to it shall be in addition to the number provided in the bill. It also adds a provision, never hitherto incorporated in a reapportionment bill, to the effect that Congressional districts, in addition to being "contiguous," shall also be "compact." States which are allowed additional representatives by the bill shall, by its terms, elect them at large until the legislature shall redistrict the state.

URGED TO SURRENDER.

Central Peace Committee Appeals to the Burghers.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 8.—A circular has been issued by the central peace committee at Kroonstadt which says, in part:

"The time has arrived for the inhabitants of Orange River colony to make an effort to save the country from further destruction. The country is literally a vast wilderness. The farmers, ruined and facing starvation, are obliged to go to the towns for protection, and large refugee camps have been formed by the British for them. This misery is caused by an obstinate minority, who will not bow to the inevitable."

The circular points out that the British will never restore independence to the republics, and urges upon the burghers the duty of surrendering and accepting the terms offered. The recent Afrikander congress at Worcester is criticised in the circular as "misleading the Boers and giving false impressions."

In conclusion, the committee says: The British government is willing to settle matters in a way not ungenerous or humiliating to us. We appeal to you to appoint another congress and to nominate men of influence out of your list to visit Mr. Steyn and General Dewet, and try to persuade them to accept the terms Great Britain offers.

"These two men are the only obstacles to peace. We ask you to believe us when we say that Mr. Kruger and the late Transvaal government are willing and would already have accepted the British terms, but Mr. Steyn has refused to have anything to do with surrender.

"He has continued the war, and has encouraged the burghers with a hope that we would get European assistance. To-day he is cut off from all communication with the outside world. You know and we know how unfounded that hope is. It is your duty to assist us to make him understand this. We appeal to you to help us to end the unhappy state of affairs which is plunging everybody into poverty and despair. We appeal to you, because we know you are able to assist us in the right manner."

The committee includes W. E. Dewet, late assistant chief commandant; three members of the Volksraad and two justices of the peace.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

The funeral of Hannah F., daughter of the late Josiah and Elizabeth Freeborn Chase, took place at the Friends' meeting house Tuesday at noon. Robert P. Gifford of Providence preached and Obadiah Chace of Swansea offered prayer. The floral offerings included a pillow of white lilies, hyacinths, carnations, white and pink roses and maiden hair fern, with the name "Sister" in purple; a flat bouquet of pinks and ferns and one of hyacinths. The burial took place in the Friends' burial ground beside her mother and father. A large number of relatives and friends were present from out of town, among them being Obadiah Chace, Mrs. Chace, their daughter Emma and Mr. Charles A. Chace of Swansea, and Robert P. Gifford and Susan Peckham of Providence.

Miss Chase started for a pleasure trip to California November 6, accompanying her nephew, Mr. Walter Chase, and family, consisting of his wife and three children. They took the Central Pacific route stopping on the way to visit Salt Lake City and other places of interest, and did not arrive at Los Angeles, where she died, until about the middle of December. The route proved an unfortunate one for her, as having a weak heart the high altitude and mountain air instead of invigorating proved exhausting. She was attacked with the grip with which Mr. Walter Chase is now sick December 21, and four days later she showed some improvement but almost immediately was attacked with erysipelas in the face and at once became blind and unconscious, passing away December 27. She leaves one brother, Mr. Benjamin Chase, and two nieces, Miss Chase and Miss Rachel Anthony of Jamestown, who died a few weeks ago, had been devoted and lifelong friends.

Friday afternoon the Oliphant Reading Club will meet with Mrs. W. H. Gifford. The meeting will be conducted by Mrs. W. P. Manchester the subject being "Other Worlds than Ours," with quotations from the Proverbs of Solomon.

Eighty-nine registry voters have listed at the town clerk's office.

Mr. E. E. Anthony has been spending a few days at Westport and Little Compton.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet with Mrs. Hannah Borden Tuesday, January 15.

Mrs. Osborne Hoffman left town for Lisbon Falls, Me., Tuesday morning, having been summoned there by the illness of her grandmother.

A letter received from Rev. E. S. Hammond tells of the serious illness of Mrs. Hammond since her arrival in California, with no physician in 20 miles. At the time of writing she was on the way to recovery.

Mr. Elias Grant has been visiting his brother in Gratton, N. H., and reports the weather as being 15 degrees below zero when he left there.

A large number of Portsmouth and Middletown people were present at the union evangelistic services in Newport last evening.

MIDDLETOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Mr. William Burgess fell from a load of straw recently and broke his arm.

Mrs. Charles Hazard and her daughter, Miss Maria Hazard, have gone to Hyde Park, Mass., where they are guests of Mrs. Levi Dowley, Mrs. Hazard's daughter.

Mr. W. O. Parmenter is in town for a few days.

Aquidneck Grange will hold its regular meeting tomorrow evening.

Mr. Joshua Coggeshall is canvassing the town for the school census.

Mrs. John H. Manchester was guest of Miss Lydia Peckham of Newport yesterday.

Mr. E. A. Brown has filled his icehouse with ice of good quality and thickness. Mr Harry E. Peckham commenced to fill his house yesterday. The Newport Ice company is ready to harvest and will probably begin in a day or so.

Miss Grace Peckham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman P. Peckham, has returned from a visit of several weeks to her uncle in New Jersey.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Amelia Provost, another of the small pox patients in Central Falls, died last evening just before midnight. It was not anticipated that the disease had reached that state where the case might be considered critical, but at 6 o'clock last night there was a turn for the worse. The body at 2 o'clock this morning was buried in Notre Dame cemetery, where were buried her two brothers, Adolph Provost and Alphonso Provost. This makes the third death from the disease in Central Falls, and there are now ill but two. One, Dr. Cubana, has the cow pox, so called, while the other is Adolph Provost, Jr., four years old, and his case is considered to be critical, although not hopeless.

The petitioners for an elevated double-tracked road in Providence, from India street to the passenger station by way of South Water street and Market square expect to be officially informed as to the position of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad within two weeks. As yet the Consolidated has neither denied nor verified the reports that the board of directors is inclined to revive the old plan for connecting the Warren & Bristol road and the station, but the East Shore people seem to believe that the company is very much interested in the project, otherwise it would not have encouraged the circulation of petitions for a steel viaduct. A year ago the Consolidated would not consider the proposition. Today there appears to be a different feeling, although there is no positive assurance that the company will ask for legislation enabling it to get into the heart of the city without crossing streets at grade or using the rails of the corporation now in possession of the highways.

Mrs. Lydia G. Cate celebrated her ninety-ninth birthday Sunday at the residence of her son in Providence. She was born in Ossipee, N. H., in 1802 and was of Revolutionary descent. Three of her brothers served in the War of 1812. One was on board the old Constitution when she sank the Guerriere in Chesapeake bay. Later four of her sons were in the war of 1861. One is Major T. J. Cate of Lawrence, Mass., who was a lieutenant of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment that was attacked in Baltimore when the first blood was shed. In 1872 she celebrated her golden wedding at Peabody, Mass. Little did she think then that she would be privileged to attend her son's golden wedding. Mr. James F. Cate of Effingham, N. H., in 1898. Besides her seven children, five of whom are still living, she has 32 grandchildren, 23 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild, who is now 7 years old. Mrs. Cate is a member of the Betsy Ross Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Lawrence, Mass. Four years ago a gold spoon was presented to her by the National Society.

Mrs. Cornelia Green, wife of Arnold Green, died at her residence in Providence, last evening. Mrs. Green was born in that city and was the daughter of the late Judge Walter S. Burges and Eleanor Burrill. She was the granddaughter of James Burrill, who was chief justice of the Rhode Island supreme court and also United States Senator from Rhode Island. Her grandmother was Tristam Burges, who also represented Rhode Island in the United States Senate. Her husband and six children survive her.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp in the house of Pasco Vernava, at Ashland, about two miles from the village of South Scituate, yesterday, caused the death of Mrs. Vernava. The burning oil was thrown all over her clothing, but heedless of the burning fabrics about her the unfortunate woman heroically turned to her two young children and placed them out of harm's reach before attempting to save her own life. Her husband is employed in the mill at Ashland.

Amos C. Curliss, aged 72, who resides near the upper reservoir at Slatersville, North Smithfield, sustained a serious accident yesterday afternoon. He had been engaged in cutting down a tree in his front yard. When the tree fell it rolled over on him and broke his left leg near the ankle, the bone protruding above his shoe. It all happened so quickly that Mr. Curliss does not know how the accident occurred, but gives the above version as the most probable.

Torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence will have the first of her preliminary trials today, going a little way outside Boston light. No attempt will be made to speed the boat as the run will be merely for "warming up" the engines. The Lawrence may be run at a rate of 20 knots an hour before she comes back. On her official trip she will have to make 30 knots an hour. The Lawrence was launched at the Fore River Company's works, December 7. Her engines have had several dock trials and have proved satisfactory in every respect. The official trip will be held off Eastern point, Gloucester, possibly before the end of the week.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Rogers.
Early Closing.

On and after January 1 this store will be closed every evening, excepting Saturday, at 6 o'clock, until further notice.

John Rogers, 210 Thames St.

For Your Cold

Try our plain Molasses Candy, made from pure open kettle New Orleans molasses. Our buttercup and chocolates are made fresh daily.

Ice Cream and Ices, all flavors, constantly on hand, at the old standard price.

CHAS. F. FRASCH,
Established 1865 110 Thames Street.

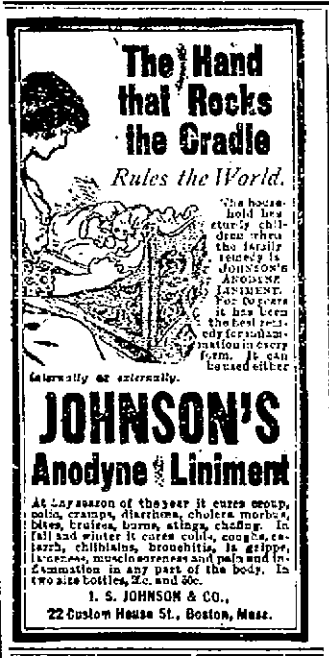
Corrigan's Express,
130 THAMES STREET.
Delivery Wagon from Avenue Stores.
Teams on arrival of Boats and Trains.
Furniture Moving, Heavy Trucking.
TELEPHONE 417-3.

Poor Printing
Is an eyesore to all who come in contact with it.
Good Printing
On good paper, on the other hand, gives pleasure wherever it goes.
WHICH
Kind do you wish to send out to represent you? Experienced workmen at
THE DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

YOU recall the man whose goat was taxed for $8. He complained to the assessors. They said that anything that abutted on the road must pay a tax—$2 a foot. You see this was an abutter of unexpected strength and vitality. So to-day there is a coffee of unexpected strength and vitality. Ordinary coffee is muddy brown. This is a rich port wine color before cream and golden afterward. It is Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand—the finest coffee grown. Did you ever try it?

In 1-lb. and 2-lb. Tin Cans (air tight).
Other high grades in richly-colored parchment bags (moisture proof).

Call and See the 1901 Columbia Chainless.
It is certainly the lightest and best chainless on the market today.
Now is the time to have your wheel fixed up for next season. Storage free on all wheels repaired now till spring at
C. C. & A. H. POPPLE'S 115 Bellevue Avenue.
Telephone 425-5.



MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Shall offer, during month of January,
Balance of Stock at One Half Original Value.
M. E. TOBIN,
46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE

Ticket Number 877
DRAWS THE
$25 IN GOLD.
N. L. MASON, 16 Broadway

Pelham Millinery Parlors.
Through the month of January will give 10c. discount to close balance of stock.
C. N. Dawley, 37 Pelham St.

Trimmed Millinery.



We are displaying some artistic creations in exceedingly stylish hats, toques, turbans and bonnets that are a rare combination of beauty and utility, and combine exquisite color effects and rich trimmings.
G. H. KIRBY, 86 BROADWAY.

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,
Formerly of Park Square, Boston.
Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
And Embalmer.
Frederick E. Langley, Assistant.
Office 50 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St. Telephone at office and residence

GOOD DRY
STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES.
FLUDDER BROTHERS,
15 BEACH STREET.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

For Sale at Newport, R. I., "SUNSET RIDGE"
The summer residence of the late A. A. Low. On Ridge road, extending with fine lawn and frontage to Narragansett Bay, and overlooking Jamestown, Narragansett Pier and the Ocean. Containing over 12½ acres of land, with fine trees, large dwelling with most of the furniture, stabling for 5 horses, gardener's cottage, grapery, greenhouse, vegetable garden, bath-houses, dock, etc. For particulars apply to
DERBOIS & ELDRIDGE,
1 West 33th St., N. Y., and 152 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

INSURANCE
Of every description written at reduced rates in strongest companies.
A. S. SHERMAN.
MERCHANTS BANK.

For Sale.
The Attractive Cottage of Mr. James Gordon Bennett,
SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF CATHERINE AND FIR STREETS.
At a Very Reasonable Price.
JOHN WHIPPLE.

Building Lots
On several streets, for sale on easy terms. PECKHAM, WARNER & STRONG, 111 Broadway, New York City.

YOUR POLICY in force or run out?
Insurance
Is good protection against loss by
FIRE.
CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent,
323 THAMES STREET.

For Sale,
Dwelling and Stable on Rhode Island Ave.
Dwelling with about 20,000 feet of land on Old Beach Road.
All modern improvements.
For terms apply to
WM. G. WARD, JR.,
169 THAMES STREET.

Go to Southwick's
—FOR—
Fishing Tackle
OF EVERY KIND.
Boat Supplies, Paints, Oils, Rope, Hardware, Tinware, Powder, and Dynamite.
Should you want something and don't know where to find it, try my store.
J. M. K. Southwick, 185 Thames St.

Pure Water.
Better than distilled water, purer than spring water. 150 gallons for $1.50 per month. Walter S. Langley, agent, 178 Thames street.

THE TRADES.

Friend & Maguire,
MASONS and CONTRACTORS.
Estimates furnished.
29 WALNUT STREET.
Telephone 351-5.

Morgan Brothers,
Contractors and Builders,
ALL KINDS OF MASON WORK, BRICK-LAYING, PLASTERING, ETC., AT SHORT NOTICE AND LOWEST PRICES.
6 DEAN AVENUE.

C. A. HILCKEN,
Bookbinder.
ALL KINDS OF BINDING DONE PROMPTLY AT REASONABLE PRICES.
178 THAMES ST., COR. MARY.

F. A. ALLAN, JR.,
Contractor and Builder,
Residence and Shop, 15 Gibbs Ave.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Michael Kirby,
Contractor and Builder,
Cor. HOMER and GARFIELD Sts.
ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS.
GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

M. A. McCormick,
Carpenter and Builder.
ESTIMATES GIVEN AND JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Office and Residence, 300 Spring St. Telephone.

Smith Bosworth & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.
WEST BROADWAY.

Lincoln Hammett,
82 MILL STREET
GENERAL HOUSE FITTER.
Plumbing and Electric Work.
Yacht Plumbing a Specialty.

Armsted Hurley.
When in need of Painting Papering or Glazing
all at Corner Bridge and Cross Streets.
New sample books of wall paper just received with newest styles in paper.

U. C. NASON,
Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Furnace Work.
Tin Roofing and General Jobbing promptly attended to.
12 WEST BROADWAY.

Floor Tiles.
MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKER.
J. B. COTTRELL,
Work done in the best manner.
WARNER STREET. Opposite Island Cemetery.

TAYLOR & HOWARD,
House Painters and Decorators,
14 WEAVER AVENUE.

P. J. MURPHY,
Practical Plumber,
OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS
161 & 165 Spring Street.

Goddard & Barlow,
PRACTICAL
Tinsmiths and Metal Workers.
Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.
REAR 122 THAMES STREET.

W. H. COFFIN,
Carpenter and Builder,
Langley's Wharf, Opp. Postoffice.
RESIDENCE 28 BROADWAY.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS KITCHEN,
Livery and Boarding Stable
85 FRIENDSHIP STREET.
Telephone 47.

Hayward's Stables
Pew's Ct. Office Cor. Downing St. and Bellevue Ave.
CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS TO LET BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.
COACHMEN IN LIVERY.

A. H. WASHBURN'S
Private Boarding Stables
12 & 14 DeBlois Street.
Telephone 243-3.



Granite, Trunk and Harness Store, 94 Broadway.

BESIEGED IN PEKIN.

Experience of the Legationers While Under Fire in the British Compound.

Miss Cecile E. Payen's diary of the siege of the legations in Pekin, in which the Europeans were cooped up and under fire for many weeks, last summer, is published in the January Century, extracts from which follow:

June 29. Sir Robert Hart, director of customs, makes us a call every day. He says we cheer him up, although we do not stop our sewing. We look forward to his visits, for he is full of anecdote, tells us about the Chinese and recites poetry of his own composition.

July 3. This morning, at 3 o'clock, Captain Myers, with 15 Americans, 25 British, and 15 Russians, took the enemy's strongest barricade on the wall. It was an exceedingly bold and daring act, which meant life or death to us all. If they had failed we would have had to give up not only the wall, but also the American legation. The Chinese had built their barricades so close to ours on the wall that they were throwing bricks and stones in upon our men. Captain Myers was wounded by a spear in the fleshy part of the leg. They had so pinned their spears that, in case of a rush, running up against them was unavoidable.

July 7. We Americans in this house are about as well off as anybody in the compound—more fortunate than many by still having some of our servants. Mrs. Conger family have two rooms. We six women sleep in one room on the floor, on mattresses which we roll up against the wall in the day time, surrounded by trunks, boxes, canned fruit, etc. The other room we use as an eating and living room, and at night two mattresses are laid on the floor for Mr. Conger and Dr. Martin. A table about four feet square holds the dishes, while we sit wherever we can, holding our plates in our laps, with cups and glasses placed on the floor, picnic fashion. All napkins have been turned into sandbags. Mrs. Squiers has two rooms for herself, her children, and her guest, Miss Condit-Smith. One room they use for dining-room, store-room and sitting-room, and at night they put two mattresses on the floor. The other room is used for the children. Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge have one room; Dr. Coltman, wife and six children sleep, eat, dress and live in one room. The Coltmans do their cooking on their own stove, which is placed in the yard, and the three other families have to take turns in doing their cooking on one stove.

July 14. The firing did not cease all night. During the worst of it our coolies brought a lot of flour and meal in here which they had been making over in the Pekin Hotel. Mr. Chamaut, a Belgian, I think, has been running this hotel for three years. His wife is from San Francisco. They are both fearless. They have set up grinding-mills, and make all our flour and bake the bread, which is made of coarse brown flour, and sours very quickly. Mr. and Mrs. Chamaut are heroes. It is a picture to see them drive into the compound. They have to come quite a little way along Legation street, across the bridge and along the moat, which, of course, is within our barricades, but open to continual firing. Mrs. Chamaut sits out in the cart, gun in hand, while Mr. Chamaut sits out on the shafts (a cart holds conveniently only one person), both smiling and happy, with no signs of fear on their faces.

July 24. This is Mrs. Conger's birthday. Each of us presented her with a little gift. I made for her a water-color sketch of the house we are now living in, which was executed under considerable firing. It is also the birthday of the Emperor of China, to whom we send our blessings, and fervent ones at that.

It should be explained with regard to our food-supplies, that in retreating to the British legation each family carried in its private provisions, and use was also made of the stock of the two foreign stores on Legation street. Mr. Conger's head boy Wang procured a lot of pigeons. On our way in, June 20, we passed a flock of about 50 sheep, which were taken into the compound. There were also 14 cows. These animals were killed first, with the exception of a few sheep kept for the sick. For horse meat we had about 50 mules and perhaps 30 horses, the latter consisting mostly of Sir Claude Macdonald's race horses. One day toward the end five horses were killed before one was found fit to eat, as the horses had become diseased. A few pet saddle-horses were brought in from the other legations. August 13, the day before the troops arrived, Miss Pierce's riding-horse was despatched. Miss Conger's was to have been offered up the next day, but to its owner's great joy was one of the six that survived the siege.

August 14, 10 a. m. We passed the most dreadful night of the whole siege. We were grouped together as closely as possible, and had to yell at the top of our voices to make ourselves heard. It is one of the mysteries of the siege that we are still of this world. We had our five cannon going, and many large guns were being fired upon us from the imperial wall. At 2 o'clock everybody was up. There was a welcome sound far off, making us feel that relief was near, or many would have collapsed at this terrible moment. One German was killed, and Mitchell, our crack gunner, was badly wounded during the night. Poor fellow, he has been so brave, and we are so proud of him, that it is too bad that he should become disabled just when relief is at hand. As I write this the cannon of our troops can be distinctly heard; it is like a distant roar of continual thunder. Everybody in this compound is so excited that we hardly know what we are doing.

August 15, 7 a. m. Joy, joy! Saved at last. Our relief came yesterday at 3 p. m. The Sikhs, 4,000 East Indians, under the British, were the first to march into the compound. I do not know who was the happier, the relievers or the relieved, for they hurrahed more than we and seemed so proud and happy to find any of us still alive. Oh, what a sight! Such wild excitement, such shouting, and such mad joy among the people! Never were soldiers more welcome. Following the Sikhs came the British, then 1,860 Americans under General Chaffee. How tired and worn our poor fellows did look! Hearing the dreadful firing upon us last night, they thought it would be impossible for us to hold out, so they forced the marching.

GOSHEN, Ill.
Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:
Dear Sirs:—Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best [illegible] I ever drank.
Respectfully yours, A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

GOWN OF BLUE SERGE.

The picture shows a costume for a girl of 12 years. The skirt of navy blue serge has two groups of stitched plaits framing a narrow tablier of printed velvet and two groups of stitched plaits at the back framing the watteau plait. The bodice is fitted at the back and has a blouse front, with a yoke and plastron of printed velvet. Corded plaits ornament the edge of the serge portion, also the edge and outside of the elbow sleeves of serge, which are additionally decorated with a bow of blue velvet ribbon with metal tags. Similar bows adorn the front. The long, full sleeves are of printed velvet, gathered into a cuff at the wrist. Bands and loops of velvet trim these cuffs, the collar and the top of the skirt. The navy blue felt hat is trimmed with cream ribbon.



GIRL'S COSTUME.

A very elegant type of evening costume is the long tunic of black satin heavily embroidered with spangles. The skirt falls over a deep flounce of accordion plaited black mousseline de soie, upon the edge of which are tiny ruches which serve to keep the plaits open. The bodice is covered with black mousseline de soie, toning down the brilliancy of the spangles. The same idea is carried out in colored satin embroidered with beads or spangles, and the mousseline de soie is selected to match.

Embroideries of jet and turquoise combined are fashionable. They are seen on many ball and other evening toilets. There are also incrustations of black or white chantilly lace, spangled with jet, steel and rhinestones.

MENU FOR THURSDAY.

They must needs go when the devil drives.—[Cervantes.

Breakfast.
Cereal and Cream.
Veal Chops Breaded. Lyonnaise Potatoes.
Corn Griddlecakes.
French Coffee.

Luncheon.
Meat Pie.
Escaloped Onions. Mashed Potatoes.
Charlotte Russe. Fruit.
Tea.

Dinner.
Sorrel Soup.
Roast Veal with Stuffing.
Irish Potato Pie.
Tomatoes a la Charlotte.
Fried Sweet Potatoes.
Celery Salad.
Bread Pudding.
Crackers and Cheese.
Cafe Noir.

Tomatoes a la Charlotte. Cut two or three medium-sized tomatoes in halves and bake them in a moderate oven for about 20 minutes. Make two slices of buttered toast, cut this into four or six small rounds, according to the number of tomatoes to be served, place half a tomato on each round, cover with onion sauce and sprinkle with fried bread crumbs. Heat for a minute or two in the oven. The onions for the sauce should be boiled and sieved and added to a gill of plain white sauce. This is a nice little vegetable entree.

HOW THE PRESIDENT WROTE HIS MESSAGE.

[Joe Mitchell Chapple, in National Magazine.]

Soon after the November election President McKinley began work on a notable state paper—his message. Congressional training in mastering details of conditions and measures enables him to prepare messages easily comprehended by the people, and he follows the thread of events as carefully as a judge when charging a jury. To write an 18,000-word message in less than 30 days and still go on shaking thousands of hands, receiving caravans of callers, and always looking pleasant, requires more than ordinary vitality, not to speak of the Christian graces, for a President cannot escape official drudgery. To Secretary Cortelyou, who took down the words in shorthand, he would dictate portions of the message during his afternoon walks, carefully discussing, reviewing and verifying every point as they wandered down the paths of the White House grounds. From one pocket the President would take a memorandum slip of paper, and his faithful stub of a lead pencil, two inches long with a worn rubber; from another he would produce notes he had made on envelopes, and every word was dictated to the stenographer with deliberate, judicial precision. On a rainy day, when it was too stormy for the walk, the scraps of paper containing the memoranda were laid out on the long cabinet table, and a few more words added here and there to the message—in the breathing spell between callers.

While digesting the carefully collected data concerning the Chinese situation, a touch of discord in the diplomatic symphony arising out of "the concert of the powers" demanded attention, but the work was continued as it was begun, a clear but simple recital of policy, facts and suggestions, comprehensive and in detail.

THE LITTLE SQUARE CLOCK.

[Agnes Lee, in St. Nicholas.]

The china dog on the table sat,
And the ivory elephant round and fat,
And the crystal cat, and the little square clock—
Tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock!

Down came a fairy so dear and sweet,
Golden-gowned to the tips of her feet;
No taller she was than a light, soft quill,
And she asked them to wish, as fairies will.

Loud rose the dog's beseeching wail:
"I have lost my tail, I have lost my tail!
O Fairy free, if thy power be true,
Give me a new, give me a new!"

Up spake the elephant, spirit-sunk:
"I have cracked my trunk, I have cracked my trunk!
O Fairy free, if thy power be true,
Give me a new, give me a new!"

Quoth the crystal cat: "I much rejoice!
For I've lost my voice, oh, I've lost my voice!
O Fairy, free, if thy power be true,
Give me a me-e-w, give me a me-e-w!"

The fairy's wand had a wondrous quirk;
Each gift came forth and began its work,
And then she saw—and she turned quite red—
She'd forgotten the little square clock, that said:

My corners have never a crick or crack,
My hands are whole, and I haven't a lack.
O Fairy free, dost bid me choose?
Give, oh, give me *something to lose!*"

The crystal cat mewed a silent mew;
The dog and the elephant wondered, too.
The fairy nodded a nod sublime,
And flourished her wand, and gave it *time.*

She gave it time, since when the grave
Of satisfaction it on its face,
And all day long, all night, t'will sit,
Losing and losing and losing it.

FANCIES.

The more checks a spendthrift has the faster he goes.—[Chicago News.

Briggs—I hear you have been operating in Wall street.

Griggs—A great mistake. I've been operated upon.—[Harper's Bazar.

"More new gowns!" he cried.

"Why, yes," she answered sweetly. "All of mine are last-century styles."—[Philadelphia North American.

"Giggtone says he will not recognize any one who lives below Fourteenth street."

"Too bad. I was going to introduce him to one of the richest girls in South America."—[Life.

"The idea of erecting a monument over your pet dog!" exclaimed Mr. Graybeard; "I'll warant you wouldn't do as much for me."

"Indeed," replied his young wife, "I'd be glad to."—[Philadelphia Record.

Mother—Johnny, what became of the piece of cake I left on this plate?

Johnny (aged 5)—I gave it to a poor, hungry little boy, mamma.

Mother—That's right, dear; I'm glad to see you are inclined to be charitable. But who was the poor little fellow?

Johnny—Me.—[Chicago News.

Grimes—Going to buy a bookcase? Aren't you getting extravagant?

Stone—I suppose so; but there's only one alternative. The house is lumbered up with borrowed books until they are a nuisance. I've just got to buy a bookcase or return the books.—[Boston Transcript.

He—Clara Dimpleton has more tact than any girl I ever met. She has just refused to marry me.

"You don't seem to feel very much cut up."

"That's the strangest part of it. She rejected me in such a way that I have been sorry for her ever since."—[Life.

"I should think you would be afraid to eat onions in the middle of the day," said the blond typewriter to the brunette when they met at dinner.

"I'm not a bit," replied the dark one. "You see, our office is on the thirty-sixth floor, and when I go up in that elevator it takes my breath away."—[Yonkers Statesman.

NAVAL NOTES.

Captain M. L. Johnson has been detached from the Boston navy yard and ordered to duty as commandant of the naval station at Port Royal, S. C.

Captain C. J. Barclay is ordered to duty as captain at the Boston navy yard.

Lieutenant Commander F. H. Holmes is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Asiatic station.

Pay Inspector H. G. Colby is detached from the navy pay office at Baltimore, Md., and ordered home to wait orders.

Paymaster C. M. Ray is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to duty on the New York.

Paymaster J. Q. Lovell is detached from the Indiana and ordered to duty in charge of the navy pay office at Baltimore, Md., and to temporary duty as pay officer of the Naval Academy.

Training ship Buffalo, which left La Guayra, Saturday, arrived at Santa Lucia Monday, and will proceed to Manila by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

Battleship Alabama is expected to reach Pensacola, Fla., January 11, to join the other vessels of the North Atlantic squadron.

Gunboat Bennington has arrived at Hong Kong.

Gunboat Vicksburg, en route to the Asiatic station, arrived at Colombo Sunday.

Secretary Long received Rear Admiral Silas Casey Monday, and gave him instructions to be followed while in command of the Pacific squadron. Rear Admiral Casey will have under his command battleships Iowa and Wisconsin and cruisers Philadelphia and Marblehead, in addition to torpedo boats.

Secretary Long yesterday formally tendered contracts for the construction of the three sheathed battleships to Moran Bros., Seattle; Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company at figures named by the department. If the builders will accept the figures named by the department contracts will be entered into. The department is awaiting to be advised of the incorporation of the Fore River Engine Company, when contracts will be drawn up for the construction of the unsheathed battleships allotted to the Quincy concern.

WHAT A PATENT COSTS.

[E. V. Smalley, in the Century.]

In the course of its progress through the office, up to the issue and mailing of a patent, an application passes through the hands of 52 persons. An applicant pays $15 to have his claim examined, and in case he is granted a patent an additional fee of $20 is required. Attorneys charge from $25 up, according to the work demanded by the cases, and as the applications number about 40,000 yearly, it will be seen that there is a good deal of money to be divided among the patent lawyers whose signs cover the faces of the buildings in the vicinity of the patent office. An inventor is not required to employ an attorney, but probably 99 out of 100 do. In simple cases, where there is no interference with prior claims, an inventor can almost as well deal direct with the government, but in most cases the knowledge of the lawyer is valuable. He can study other inventions in the same line, and knows how to make the claim of his client broad enough to cover all that is new and valuable, and not so broad as to be rejected.

A HANGING RAILWAY.

This Curious Invention in Use Over the Wupper River in Germany.

[D. Allen Willey, in Ainslee's.]

Mr. Eugene Langen is not a poor inventor on the brink of a fortune, because his invention has proved a success. He was a sugar manufacturer, and he decided several years ago to connect his sugar works in the valley of the Wupper river in Germany, with the great industrial centres of Barmen and Elberfeld. He began with the purpose of building an electric surface road, but the country is so uneven that he found the cost would be enormous. Besides, everybody objected to the building of such a road on account of the danger at grade crossings. "If we cannot run cars up and down the hills," said the sugar maker, "why not try to run cars above them?"

After two years of experiments and consultations with electrical engineers, he decided to try the plan which has resulted in the system now in practical operation. Unhappily, Mr. Langen died before his invention got beyond the experimental stage. But his ideas were carried to success by the engineering firms that had been building under his instruction. The road is a trifle over eight miles in length. Along five miles the line lies above the Wupper river, the remaining three miles following the country road to Vohwinkel. The company thus economized on the heavy expense that usually confronts the railroad builder when he has to buy up private land. The road cost $50 a foot to build, including stations, all erections and equipment, the total cost being $2,400,000.

Looking at a train from the street, it seems to be hanging bottom upward. The wheels roll above, instead of beneath the cars, and the underside of each looks much like the top of an American day coach. The machinery which we are accustomed to see beneath an electric car is located upon the top and a remarkable fact is that the wheels roll along a single rail, instead of two. The capacity of the cars is for 50 passengers each, and the interiors are divided into first-class, second-class and smoking compartments. Incandescent lamps furnish illumination, while electric heaters warm the occupants in winter.

Inside, the cars resemble the ordinary coach with the aisles in centre and plush-lined seats on each side. The passenger buys his ticket, hands it to the gate-keeper and steps from a platform level with that of the car. When the train starts it seems as if he were on a steamer getting underway, except that there is no clanging of gongs or jingling of bells. The rumbling and rattling common to travel on a steam railroad is absent. The feeling is as if he were sailing through the air, for beneath him the houses, factories, people and other objects appear to be moving silently, but rapidly backward. This is the only indication that the train has started, except a slight swinging motion, which is increased when going around the curves, of which the road has a number. Those troubled with dyspepsia are liable to become "seasick," but they should be willing to suffer this inconvenience on account of the novelty of the ride.

In the operation of the Langen Suspended railway, as it is termed, trains are made up of two and of four cars. Along the road are 18 stations. The trip from one terminus to another is made in less than a half an hour, as an average speed can be attained, including stops, of 19 miles an hour. The superstructure is made unusually heavy, as the sytem is double track, or, rather, double rail; consequently no "head-end" collisions can occur. To avoid any other accidents, an automatic block system is in use by which the motorman is notified whenever another car is within 500 feet in front of his car. As soon as this distance is exceeded a signal is shown allowing him to go ahead full speed, if desired. In addition to this precaution, each car is fitted with an American air-brake, also with an auxiliary electric brake.

Some engineers who have examined the road call it a "mechanical monstrosity," and say another will never be built like it. Others believe that it offers a solution of the problem of rapid transit in large cities, where space is too valuable for building surface railways. They argue that such a line built to operate "up-town" trains along one street and "down-town" trains along an adjacent thoroughfare could be operated without difficulty in the heart of New York or London at a safe speed of 50 or 75 miles an hour, depending merely upon the size of the motors. The danger of a car becoming derailed is less where it is suspended from one rail than when it is above the ordinary track. The danger of top heaviness is also entirely eliminated. The theory has also been advanced that the Langen system could be applied to an ordinary elevated railway, one set of trains to be operated on an ordinary track by the third rail or trolley system and another set below the track, but supported by the same structure, using the Langen system. So it is possible we may yet see not only an upside down, but also a two-story mode of transportation in the world's great cities.

Jell-O, the New Dessert, pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10c. Try it today.



Mothers and Children

Rejoice in the cleansing, purifying, and beautifying properties of CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment, purest and sweetest of emollient skin cures. These gentle yet effective skin purifiers and beautifiers have made thousands of homes happy by curing torturing, disfiguring humors, rashes, and irritations of infancy and childhood, and relieving parents of care and anxiety.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props, Boston. "All About Baby's Skin," free.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS OPITZ,
Of Dresden and New York,
Instructress in Piano and German.
Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 31 Clarke street.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
PRIVATE TUTOR.
Piano Instruction and Accompanying.
School Street, Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

Don't Lose Your Grip.



Gray hairs often stand in the way of advancement for both men and women, socially and in business. Many men are failing to secure good positions just because they look "too old," and noone knows how many women have been disappointed in life because they have failed to preserve that attractiveness which so largely depends on the hair. HAY'S

HAIR-HEALTH

has been a blessing to thousands. It is a hair food, nourishing the roots, forcing new growth, restoring freshness and life, and positively brings back gray hair to its youthful beauty and color. Hay's Hair-Health is not a dye, and its use cannot be detected.

Ask for Hay's Hair-Health and refuse all substitutes. H.H.H. is sold by leading druggists everywhere. [illegible] Harfina Medicated Soap, best soap for toilet, bath, skin and hair. [illegible]

LARGE 50c. BOTTLES, AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

OPTICIANS,

THE EYE.



The eye is a photographer's camera in miniature. It has a lens, a focusing apparatus and a sensitive screen. If it is in perfect adjustment it gets a perfect picture. Vision is clear and distinct. If it is out of adjustment everything is blurred. It is necessary to make a constant effort in order to see at all. The strain upon the focusing power is too great. Pain in the eyes, impaired vision and headaches are the results. It is our business to put these eyes in adjustment and bring them to a perfect focus. We have all the appliances necessary for doing this work accurately.

EXAMINATIONS FREE.

H. A. HEATH & CO., Jewelers and Opticians.
152 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.



Save Your Eyes.

The timely use of glasses has saved the sight of many eyes. The student or business man and those who work at close work often ignore the pains which tell of the need of glasses. I can tell you in five minutes whether you need glasses or not and my careful examination does enable me to fit your eyes perfectly.

L. N. VAUGHAN,
88 Broadway.

Special Bargains:

50 pairs White Wool Blankets, reduced from $2.50 to $1.98 per pair.

Roller Towels, of all linen crash, reduced from 17c. to 10c. each

A Miscellaneous collection of Ginghams and Dimities, in remnants, at 6 1-4c.

"Gredalin," a new fabric for waists and dresses, a beautiful cloth in all colors, 25c. per yard.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
204 THAMES STREET.

---THE---
The Newport Bicycle Agency,
158 THAMES STREET,

Will close at 6 P. M. every day except Saturday, until the 1st of March.

EDWARD GRIFFITH,
Proprietor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK AND SEE IF YOUR PATH DOESN'T NEED SOME OF
Peckham Bros.' Blue Stone Path Gravel
Or crushed stone to fill up the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. address Box 153.

Awnings.
All the new style goods,
Thoroughly made,
In the best manner.
GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET.
Telephone 242-4.

GROCERIES.

Special Sale
—OF—
Meats and Groceries.

For this week we shall give genuine bargains in everything in our large stock. Call and be convinced. We quote the following prices:

Smoked Shoulders, per lb.,	$ .09
Pork Roast, per lb.,	.10
Fresh Sausage, per lb.,	.10
Spare Ribs, per lb.,	.08
Sugar, 17 lbs.,	1.00
Best Butter, 4 lbs.,	1.05
Good Butter, 5 lbs.,	1.00
Best Haxall Flour, per bag,	[illegible]

P. S. We give stamps.

WASHINGTON MARKET,
465 THAMES STREET.

FLOUR.

We are the LARGEST BUYERS of the WASHBURN, CROSBY'S (GOLD MEDAL BRAND) FLOUR

In the city (with no exceptions) and our prices are always the lowest.

A GOOD TIME TO BUY While the price is low.

—AT—

Kenyon & Smith's
100 BROADWAY.

Sweet Florida Oranges.

Today we place on sale a lot of very fancy bright Florida Oranges.

This fruit is grown and packed by the Manatee Fruit Company and comes from one of the best groves in the state of Florida. We quote

Good size, 25c. a doz.
Extra large, 35c. a doz.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,
CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY.
O. F. Wilcox, Prop'r.
Telephone 330-5.

Chatelaine Bags, Pocketbooks, Cardcases, DRESS SUIT CASES, Traveling Cases,
Mexican Hand-Carved Leather Goods.

HENRY BIESEL & SONS',
256 Thames St. Telephone.

Page Coiled Wire Fencing,
Erected on steel or wooden posts, set in concrete; all complete, costs $1 to $15 per running rod, according to number of end, corner or gate posts; height 2 ft. to 10 ft. 30 styles of handsome
WROUGHT IRON FENCING,
That costs from $1.10 to $3.50 per running foot, with posts set in concrete and fence thoroughly painted.
Dealer in Mail Boxes, Bond Steel Posts, Cages for large birds, or wild animals, Wire Door Mats, and Wrought Iron Grave Guards a speciality. Goods on hand much as possible, and I guarantee every piece of fence I put up. For further information address
PERCY T. BAILEY, So. Portsmouth, R. I.

GROCERIES.
ESTABLISHED 1814.

New Grenoble Walnuts, 16c.
Chocolate Turinos, 60c.
Chocolate Peppermints, 40c
Gordon & Dilworth Plum Pudding, 1-lb. cans, 25c; 2-lb cans, 40c; 3-lb cans, 57c.
Gordon & Dilworth Mince Meat, qt glass, 70c; 1-2-gallon-glass pails, $1.25.
Gotham Mince Meat, qt-glass, 60c; 1-2 gallon-glass pails, 85c.
Indian River and Jamaica Oranges.
Malaga Grapes. Sheldon Pears.
Fancy King Apples, New Raisins, Prunes and Figs. Rich's Fruit Cake.

C. SHERMAN & CO.,
243 & 245 THAMES STREET.

Crystalized Smyrna FIGS.
—ALSO—
New Prunells.

Peckham & Manchester,
BROADWAY.
Directly Opposite City Hall.

In Today, a carload of **CHOICE POTATOES,**
85c. per bushel,
5 bushels for $4.

James A. Eddy,
Cash Grocery and Market,
250 THAMES STREET.
Telephone No. 110.

Just Arrived,
ANOTHER INVOICE OF
Bellevue, Ocean House
—AND—
Private Growth Java and Mocha COFFEE
—AT—
J. H. Brierley's,
Grocery and Market,
477 Thames Street.
Telephone 333-5.

Sauerkraut.

I have received today another lot of this excellent kraut.

It is the finest that has over been sold in this city.

We give checks, cashed at the BIJOU, 39 Thames Street.

PHIL. STEVENS,
48 & 50 Thames Street.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.
News, $4.00 a year. Journal, $2.00.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Business Office, down stairs, 17-2.
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 17-3.
Publisher's Residence, 21 High Street, 322-4.

The Newport Journal consists the last issue in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 15 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type for three-fifths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but two insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the plate.

Advertising both the daily and weekly gives you the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1901.

THE ANTHRACITE COMBINE.

In a few years, and perhaps in a few months, Mr. J. P. Morgan will be selling all the anthracite coal that is offered in the market. He and his associates picked up a number of coal mines a few weeks ago, they have since been reported to be negotiating for others, and they have possession of the Erie, Reading, New Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley railroads. They would not have gone so far if they had not intended to go further, and when they have reached the goal for which they are headed, and from which they are not far distant, Mr. Morgan and his associates will own the greater part of every anthracite mine, and every railroad from the mines to tide water, and can theoretically fix the wages of the miners, the freight on the roads and the prices to the consumer.

Practically they will not be able to do quite so much. At every point there are competitive forces that must be reckoned with. At the time of the strike a great many miners went elsewhere. If wages are unsatisfactory there will be trouble with the working people, and if they are very unsatisfactory there will be destructive strikes and emigration from the district. The selling price cannot be raised very much probably. Enough bituminous coal can be used in the place of anthracite to substantially affect the demand. The combine may not intend to increase prices at all; the elimination of competition, the reduction of the number of middlemen, the transportation of the coal over the most economical routes, may afford profits satisfactory to the great financiers who are buying up railroads and mining regions as an ordinary citizen might buy a carriage or an adjoining building lot.

But anthracite is so much preferred to bituminous coal for all domestic purposes that it is an interesting question whether the price might not be raised a dollar a ton without driving off any considerable number of customers. If the combine could make an extra dollar a ton on coal it would mean about $50,000,000 a year in addition to whatever the profits may be at the present time. The combination promises to be the greatest consolidation of capital that has ever occurred, and it involves an amount of wealth that twenty-five years ago it would have seemed impossible to bring under a single control. It is by no means certain that it will prove adverse to the public interest, but if it operated the public a little the result would be "beyond the dreams of avarice."

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

The annual report to the General Assembly by the factory inspectors recently presented shows that more than five thousand children; that is, boys and girls under sixteen years of age, are employed in this state in establishments which come under the factory inspection law, and that the number increased the past year by nearly six hundred. Newport county is credited with but seventy-one children thus employed. Fifty-eight of these being in Tiverton and the other thirteen in this city. That the intent of the law that all children should be given some opportunity for education during the course of the year is evaded is indicated by the renewal by the inspectors of a recommendation made now for the third successive year. This is that the law be so amended as to forbid the employment in establishments subject to the inspection law of any child under fifteen years of age while the public schools of the place where the child resides are in session without a certificate from the school authorities of the place that the child can read and write the English language. The recommendation certainly seems to be a reasonable one, and there is no doubt that such an amendment to the law would result in some reduction of the illiteracy now ascribed to this state to its great and continued discredit.

BIRDS IN RHODE ISLAND.

Farmers used to think that birds were pests and were destructive to fruit and grain, and there are some kinds which have a fondness for certain products of the farmer which is detrimental to his prospects of a crop if it is indulged in without stint or check, but agriculturists are coming more and more to realize that not only are birds as a class not destructive of crops, but that they are vitally necessary for the preservation of fruit and grain. In view of this fact, the report of the state commissioners of birds that bird life has diminished 65 per cent in this state in the past 15 years is of interest to the farmers. It is because of this wanton destruction of birds that it has become exceedingly difficult and practically impossible to raise certain crops without the objectionable use of poisons for the purpose of killing the insects and worms that prey upon the plants or fruits. These enemies of vegetable life are not more numerous than formerly, but the birds which once kept the insects and worms in check are disappearing or diminishing in numbers. The state bird commissioners are doing all within their power to help the farmers in their difficulty by the passage of laws governing the destruction of birds, and by prosecuting violations of these statutes when they are discovered, but the people of the state need to be educated to understand the dangers which follow the wholesale slaughter of birds and the benefit that will accrue to the farmer and through him to society by the fostering of bird life.

SOME INAUGURAL BITS.

The mayor of Salem in his inaugural describes the police of Salem as a set of men given up to disorder and dirt, tagging and fooling, and as getting fatter and busier every day. In his righteous anger the mayor overlooks the language that would seem to be required in a magistrate almost in the shadow of Boston, and among other solecisms he uses the word "pants" in speaking of a garment worn by the police as a covering from the ankle to the knee and inclosing each leg separately. The mayor says that "without walking himself tired" he can find in his domain lawbreaking of every kind.

The mayor of Brockton devotes much energy to the advising of municipal ownership of public utilities. He says a city can and should do its own street lighting, as has been proved in Brockton, and the argument holds good all the way. The mayor of Fall River dwells a bit on the folly of trying to support textbook publishers at the expense of educational needs, which are sadly interfered with by the constant changes in the school books. Municipal ownership and control of public utilities have also charms for him, and he advocates them. The mayor of New Bedford wants expenditures limited to what is actually necessary, and herein he is unwise. There is no need for a thriving city to come down to the bare necessities of life. A city should never be penurious, but in all things actuated by a wise generosity that will find its reward in the betterment of conditions for the citizen of the present moment, and in the respect of the generations to come.

CLEVERLY CAUGHT.

A chain is as strong as its weakest link, we are told, and something of the kind was proved last week in the detection of a band of silver counterfeiters which has been making the treasury so much trouble. The Italians, who were the counterfeiters, have been very wary, and it has seemed almost impossible to get at them, but a little action on the part of one of them gave away the secret. Two Italians bought a thousand ounces of sheet silver of a prominent house dealing in silver and gold, and one of the men while examining this in the shop was noticed to take a coin from his pocket and to compare its thickness with that of the silver sheet. It was an action of a moment, and under cover of the man's hand, but a quick-eyed and quick-witted clerk caught the movement and the meaning of it, and in consequence the gang was shadowed and most of the members arrested while at work. The counterfeit quarters and halves have been circulated in New York in vast numbers for the last two years. They are of almost pure silver, and excellent copies of the real coins.

COMMUNICATION WITH MARS.

Nikola Tesla has sprung so many extraordinary thoughts on an admiring world that his expected-to-be startling announcements of the last years are accepted with calm interest. Now when we hear from his observatory on Pike's Peak that he has opened up the way for a chat with the Martians we are a little slow in taking to a study of the language of Mars, suspecting that the Filipino or Chinese tongue will prove more useful at present. Mr. Tesla is enthusiastic and confident as ever. It is doubtful if he ever met with a disappointment, because he has the happy faculty of completely turning his back on facts that contradict his discoveries, and rushing off into new fields when the old ones prove tame. He has rushed far this time, and thinks the inhabitants of a planet have waved an answer back to his beckoning hand, and that it is only a question of time when communication will be opened with many planets.

New Orleans has a peculiar trouble on its hands, arising from an attempt to crowd out private markets to the advantage of the public market. The city only recently came into control of the public market, and is now endeavoring to increase its profits by closing all private concerns of this character and meat and vegetables sleps within three-quarters of a mile, and to prohibit the sale of food products by peddlers and produce dealers. Already about 1,200 private marketmen have been forced out of the business, and the public is rapidly getting up its arms against this extreme piece of paternalism on the part of the municipality.

The co-operative telephone in Grand Rapids continues to be a success. Three-fourths of the subscribers own stock, and a stockholder having $50 invested gets his telephone service at the rate of 25 cents a month for the house and $1.50 for business purposes. The stock pays a dividend of one and a half per cent a month. The regular rate for houses is $42 a year. This is cheap telephoning, but not quite down to the point that is reached in Trondhjem, Sweden, where the telephone is under municipal control, and the house rate is $8 a year, and the business rate $16.

Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, whose original term of office expired some time ago and which has been extended at least once, will remain indefinitely in Washington. The British government had expected to relieve him in March, but has now decided to continue him in his present position at least until the questions at issue between the two governments are more nearly settled than they are at present. Lord Pauncefote is personally gratifying with the American government, and in social as well as diplomatic circles he and his family are very popular.

The memorial bridge project at Washington hangs fire, chiefly if not wholly on account of doubts as to the desirability of the approved design. Many of the art critics of the country disapprove of erecting something that future generations may be inclined to tear down, and practical people are asking why a bridge should be built with a tower, which does not strike the average person as particularly useful in connection with such a structure or particularly adapted to its ornamentation.

Mr. Bryan told the Democrats of Chicago last evening that he is now a private citizen with excellent prospects of remaining such. He further says that he intends to continue actively in the discussion of public questions, and does not desire to be embarrassed by being placed in the attitude of a candidate for any office. The public will rest content with the decision of Mr. Bryan, and it will be the general wish that he will abide by it.

Jewelers are said to welcome the exchange of Christmas presents which sets in about now, as sentiment wanes and practical desire conquers again. The jewelers explain that most of the recipients of presents that are not quite what was wanted are sure to add a few dollars of their own, and take something more expensive, and that the exchange is thus made profitable to the seller.

Charleston, S. C., has, according to the census, the largest death rate of any city in the Union. Baltimore leads in this particular among the great cities, and Boston comes in a close second. As to the birth rate, our neighbor, Fall River, has the largest of any city, and Boston the largest of the great cities. Three of the great cities, Baltimore, Cincinnati and New Orleans, have more deaths than births.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have gone to work with a vim to move the government to secure the historical Valley Forge region as a national park. A delegation of Daughters has appeared before a Senate committee, and another has called on Secretary Root at the War Department and succeeded in gaining the promise of his active support of the Daughters' efforts.

The Springfield public school committee has voted to try the merits of a supervision over the eyes, ears and throat of the school children, and has made an appropriation for the beginning of the work. If this experiment in medical inspection of schools is successful it will be made a permanent feature of the school system.

Lieutenant Commander Diebi, superintendent of compasses, wishes to introduce a new compass card which omits the present points and fractions of points, and uses only degrees. It is thought this may lead to greater accuracy in compass work.

The Old World is having unusual winter touches, Rome, in general unknown to snow, has this week the white coat that we lack.

New Hampshire has a legislature of 427 members, the largest in the United States. This is one to each of 1,140 of the population.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S HUGE ENTERPRISES.

(Charles M. Schwab, in Engineering Magazine.)

The Carnegie industrial system, which now embraces the mining and transportation of ore by rail and water and the manufacturing of coke, is the growth of years and represents the enterprise of the man who laid the foundation. In this respect it is unlike many contemporaneous organizations recently formed in the steel trade, comprising numerous small concerns originally competitive and created by many individuals. The iron and steel manufacturing plants of the company now include 10 blast furnaces (two building), three steel works with eight Bessemer converters and 56 open-hearth furnaces (12 building), five rolling plants with 34 mills, an armor-plate works and a forge for the manufacture of locomotive and car axles. These are all Cyclops worthy of the Homeric archetype. The works enumerated, with the improvements under way and completed, will have an aggregate capacity of 3,450,000 tons of steel per annum, equal to 22.50 per cent of the production of the United States, 12.65 per cent of the output of the world, and nearly 71 per cent of the production of Great Britain, measured by the production for 1899.

In recent years extensive mines of rich iron ore have been added to the company's possessions in the Lake Superior region, and it now mines about 25 per cent of the output of the district, which amounted last year to more than 1,000,000 tons. From the docks at the lake shipping ports the ore is carried in vessels owned or chartered by the company to Conneaut harbor, Lake Erie, where it is transshipped by rail 153 miles to the furnaces via the Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad.

The magnitude of the steel-manufacturing operations of the present day may be appreciated from the fact that during 1899 the receipts of raw material and shipments of finished product of the three largest Carnegie works aggregated 10,000,000 tons. In the mining, transportation and manufacturing operations the company provides employment for about 30,000 persons, and disburses yearly about $30,000,000 to its operative and administrative forces. The business transacted is exceeded by few, if any, commercial organizations in America or Europe.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Notable Events Occurring at the Opening of the Nineteenth Century.

(Copyright, 1901, by R. F. Hughes, Louisville.)

Indications now pointed to an amicable adjustment of the political differences in the United States. Presidential muddle caused by the tying of Jefferson and Burr, the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, with a vote of 73 in the electoral college. Settled that the House of Representatives was to make the choice, and that Adams with 65 votes and Pinkney with 64, the Federalists candidates, could not win, the more rabid Federalists who had suggested the election of Marshall or Jay to the Presidency as a compromise and party victory at the same time, began to see the wisdom of Hamilton's appeals in behalf of Jefferson as a man far better suited to the office than Burr, though both were of an opposing party. Streaks of light began to fall across the dark of the horizon of the young republic, and by the time Congress took the matter out of the electoral college a full flood of sunshine was beaming on the nation. The constitution, sorely tried, had passed through its baptism of fire. Civil war was averted. A better feeling prevailed all factions, and the government at Washington still lived on. On the seventh day of the balloting, February 17, the long anxiety was brought to an end and very happily. The Federalist Representative from Vermont absented himself and the two Federalists from Maryland put in blank ballots. Thus two states, a sufficient number, voted for Jefferson for President. No one had changed sides, but the result had been achieved not by apostate votes, but by the more agreeable process of absention. The recurrence of the danger was soon averted by an amendment providing that henceforth the electors should designate in their ballots their choice for President and Vice President.

Burr was elected Vice President, but unlike Jefferson, had come out of the fight with soiled hands, having been willing to acquire the Presidency by the foul means of a Federal alliance. He entered upon the duties of his office with neither the respect of his party nor that of the Federalists. Before his term was at an end he accepted the nomination of the Federalists for governor of New York and laying his defeat to the active work Alexander Hamilton did against him, he challenged the great American to a duel which resulted in the latter's death. Burr, now thoroughly despised by nearly the entire nation, attempted to establish an independent empire in northern Mexico with himself as emperor. Suspected of the design of trying to separate the country west of the Alleghenys mountains from the Union, he was arrested and taken to Richmond, Va., for trial, but his guilt not being proved he was acquitted.

The first horseless carriage (a father of the automobile later) was successfully operated in Maryland by Oliver Evans, a mechanic. Several years prior to this Evans had endeavored to secure patents in Pennsylvania, on the application of steam to land carriages, but failed. He then sent drawings to England, but the same incredulity met it there. Thoroughly disgusted at this lack of appreciation of ingenuity, he worked the machine on highways a few days, and then made use of it in connection with his flour mill. It was the first engine constructed on the high-pressure principle. Evans now turned his attention to a steam dredging machine, which he made to also propel itself on land. Had everybody not believed Evans's inventions too absurd to merit consideration, the world might have had railway trains 25 years earlier and automobiles nearly a century before it did.

Big improvements in bridge building were made. The bridge erected by Telford at Craigellachie over the Spey, at the beginning of the century, showed a great advance in the conception of what was the safest form in which to apply cast iron to an arch.

Sir John Moore, the only English general to gain lasting fame by the conduct of a retreat, in which he outwitted Napoleon in the winter of 1808-9, had just been made colonel of the Fifty-second British regiment at this time.

Denmark and Norway ceased to be governed by one crown. Sweden had been ruled by her own king since early in the sixteenth century.

The Newfoundland fishery became of great importance, over 50,000 seals being the catch for this year.

SAVING THE FORESTS.

[Boston Herald.]

The governor of New Hampshire makes the preservation of the forests of that state the leading feature in his message to the legislature, and supports his views by a number of forcible arguments. The lumber interest in New Hampshire is, no doubt, an important industrial factor; but it is not so important as other interests referred to by Governor Jordan. The people of the state have two sources of revenue which threaten to be seriously impaired if a wanton and unregulated waste of their forest lands is permitted. The great number of people from all over the country who each year spend weeks or months of their time in the White Mountain region are drawn thither by attractions which are largely increased, if they are not entirely maintained, by the existence of forest-covered hills and mountains. Certainly, if these were treeless peaks, and the intervening valleys were denuded wastes, one may be sure that the White Mountains would be visited by but a fraction of those who now annually go there, and the revenue which these visitations bring in to the people of the state would be lessened in the same degree.

New Hampshire also depends to quite an extent for the success of its manufacturing industries upon water power, an element in production that can be constantly depended upon only in countries where the draining away of the rainfall is made regular by the existence of a large amount of forest vegetation. It is not meant by this that forest tree cutting should be prohibited; on the contrary, there is reason for believing that, under a proper system of forestry, almost as much lumber could be obtained from northern New Hampshire as is now secured there, only this would be cut under conditions that would preserve, rather than destroy, the forests. Forest reservations are good in their way, but a promising plan, as it seems to us, would be for the legislature to exempt from taxation, at least for a number of years, those forest tracts the owners of which would agree to cut their lumber in accordance with rules laid down by a scientific forestry commission, which the state should appoint to prepare regulations of this kind.

MUSIC AS AN EDUCATOR.

[Zelia de Lussan, in Success.]

The world rolls on to music. The story of mankind is told to the accompaniment of harmonies that are full of the spirit of the times and the nations that brought them into being. The more civilized the community, the more musical it is, and the more suggestive and significant will be its music. The lives of the great composers have been coincident with the best in the histories of the countries in which they were born and have labored.

You may judge of a man or a municipality by his or its appreciation of a Verdi, a Mozart, or a Wagner. It takes finely-fibered individuals to intelligently enjoy high-class music, and such enjoyment is only possible where the struggle for mere physical existence is ended, and the blooming and ripening of the inner and higher life is in progress.

On the other hand, if the conditions are not of such a nature that this thorough understanding of the masters is possible, music still speaks to all in a language that is as expressive as it is universal. The educated ear has technical as well as aesthetic reasons for loving a good opera, or a well-arranged concert. But a person who does not know one note from another may be as profoundly affected by one of Bach's fugues as is a connoisseur of classic melody. For the time being, the two individuals are, by the magic of the composition, lifted to the same plane, and their emotions differ only in degree.

This brings me to that upon which I wish to lay special stress. I believe that music, properly used and understood, can be made an educational force of the noblest type. Let me try to make my meaning clear. Take an average working man, one who relies on his muscles for his bread, and give him an opportunity of listening to a creation of, say, Chopin, or Mozart. He may not, and probably could not, tell you as much; but, as he listens, there will awaken an unsuspected life within him. He will be conscious of aspirations that are stifled by the necessities of his daily toil, of indefinable longings, of desires for he knows not what. The voices of the orchestra will call to the God within the man and he will feel that, after all, there is something more in life than mere living.

You who have often had your souls stirred and swayed by the masters will understand what I mean. I have yet to see the man or woman to whom music fails to appeal in the way that I have indicated.

The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Sycamore, Ill., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain." What this great medicine did for him it has done for others.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's today.

Weenat Shassitt Tribe, No. 6, I. O. R. M.

Brothers and Brothers:
You are requested to attend the next council of the tribe held Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, at which time the rising up of chiefs takes place. Per order of the Sachem.
P. G. SCOTT, C. of R.

NOTICE.

Office Newport Gas Light Co.

December 31, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on Monday, January 14, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. K. QUINN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Hyeme Schreier no longer being an officer in or having any authority to approve bills contracted in the name of the Congregation Jeshuat Israel, all persons are hereby warned that the said congregation will not pay any bills so approved.

CONGREGATION JESHUAT ISRAEL.

CHAMPLIN'S LINE.

Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats,

TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK

28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. G. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 8 A. M.—For Rhode Island—Fair; increasing cloudiness and rain Thursday evening; colder tonight; northwesterly winds, shifting to northeasterly, brisk on the coast.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Jan. 9, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and Thursday; colder; northwesterly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The area of low pressure, which covered the western lake region and extended southwest to Texas yesterday morning, has moved rapidly eastward and nearly disappeared. This morning only a slight depression remains over eastern New England, the provinces, and over western Texas. Elsewhere this morning the barometers are high. The weather today is fair and generally clear, except in the southern portion of the lake region and lower Missouri valley, where it is cloudy, with scattered light rains. The temperature is high in the Middle states and New England, and continues cold in the western lake region and Northwestern states. At 8 a. m. it was 28 at Eastport, Portland 34, Northfield, Vt., 40, Boston 42, New York 38, Washington 42, New Orleans 54, St. Louis 32, Chicago 26, St. Paul zero, Bismarck 10 below, San Francisco 44.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	44	48	52
Barometer,	29.98	29.99	29.99
Wind,	S W	S W	W
Weather,	Cloudy	Fair	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9.
Sun rises ..... 7 h 14 m
Sun sets ..... 4 h 30 m
Moon rises ..... 1 h 13 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 16 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 12 m
High water ..... 10 h 33 m; 23 h 07 m

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10.
Sun rises ..... 7 h 13 m
Sun sets ..... 4 h 31 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 18 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 14 m
High water ..... 11 h 22 m; 23 h 56 m

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11.
Sun rises ..... 7 h 13 m
Sun sets ..... 4 h 32 m
Moon rises ..... 2 h 40 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 19 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 15 m
High water ..... 12 h 12 m; — h — m

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12.
Sun rises ..... 7 h 12 m
Sun sets ..... 4 h 33 m
Moon rises ..... — h — m
Length of day ..... 9 h 20 m
Day's increase ..... 0 h 13 m
High water ..... 0 h 48 m; 13 h 06 m

Moon's Phases.
Last Quarter, January 12, 5 h 58 m, M.
New Moon, January 20, 9 h 56 m, E.
First Quarter, January 27, 4 h 56 m, M.
Full Moon, February 3, 10 h 30 m, M.

NEW TODAY.

Hay's Hair Health; 2d page.
Oriental Restaurant; 8th page.
Kenyon & Smith—Flour; 6d page.
James A. Eddy—Potatoes; 2d page.
Huyler's Licorice Tablets; 7th page.
Wanted—Situation as Cook; 7th page.
Taylor, A. O'D.—For Rent; 4th page.
Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.—Bargains; 3d page.
Walsh Bros.—Glenwood Ranges; 5th page.
J. D. Johnston & Co.—Shingles; 8th page.
Wanted—Opportunity to Read Aloud; 7th page.
Wanted—Girl for General Housework; 7th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Odd Parlor Pieces; 1st page.
Peckham & Manchester—Oriental Smyrna Figs; 3.
Chase & Sanborn's "Seal Brand" Coffee; 2d p.
Union National Bank—Officers Elected; 5th p.
First National Bank—Officers Elected; 5th page.

FOR SALE.

An excellent commodious two-tenement house property near Rhode Island avenue. Most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage and gradual payments on the same can be arranged for. Also small desirable corner building lot on Pope street at a bargain.

H. L. DYER, 1 Travers Block.

Welsbach Lights,

Mantels and Glassware,

Placed on trial and guaranteed

To burn less gas per candle power than any other imitation burner.

PHILIP F. CONROY,

131 Thames St. Telephone 272.

Fire Insurance.

AGENCY OF THE

PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Assets, $355,326.60
Surplus, 215,573.77

Insures dwellings, mercantile and farm property and pays dividends on all policies.

HENRY BULL, JR., AGENT,
197 Thames St.

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE HOUSE,

Location within 150 ft. of Broadway, near Lake's Corner. Has eleven rooms, bathroom, steam heat, set tubs in basement and all improvements. Built about five years. Price $4,500.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
197 Thames Street.

Excelsior Enameling and Plating Co.

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating Galvanizing.

Non-Corrosive Nickel for Bicycles our Specialty.

Patent applied for.

CHAMPLIN'S WHARF, NEAR 138 THAMES ST.

Telephone 244-3. P. O. Box 134.

EDWIN T. BANNING, Architect,

200 Thames Street,

ROOM 36.

A. W. LUTHER

Real Estate.

Office - - - Ferry Wharf,

Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor,

124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

HOURS 9 A. M. TILL 6 P. M.
TELEPHONE NO. 320.

FOR RENT from 25th March, 1901, for a year or term of years, the farm of 25 acres, with house thereon, and farm buildings. Crib to hold 100 bushels of corn. Water, about 25 tons good Hay. Pasture land. Out Old Fort Road, close to Newport. Apply at MR. TAYLOR'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

MARRIED.

TENNANT—BURROUGHS—In Providence, 6th inst, by Rev. S. H. Webb, Miss Cecile A. Burroughs of Providence to John F. Tennant of this city. No cards.

DIED.

WESTCOTT—In Providence, 7th inst., Charles H. Westcott, in his 79th year.
THAYER—In Providence, 8th inst., Olney L. Thayer, in his 75th year.
GREEN—In Providence, 8th inst., Cornelia Burgess, wife of Arnold Green and daughter of the late Walter S. Burgess.
MORRELL—In Providence, 8th inst., Louis Morrell, in his 79th year.
CLINTON—In Providence, 7th inst., William Clinton, in his 65th year.
SMITH—In North Scituate, 7th inst., Abel T. Smith, in his 76th year.
MURRAY—In Fall River, 7th inst., Catherine W., daughter of Catherine and the late William Murray, aged 23 years, 6 months, 12 days.
PERKINS—In Fall River, 8th inst., Alice E., wife of Thomas F. Perkins, aged 64 years.
PEMBERTON—In Fall River, 8th inst., Christiana, wife of Dr. James Pemberton, aged 76 years.
TALBOT—In Uxbridge, 7th inst., George E. Talbot, son of the late George W. Talbot.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 382 & 384 Thames street. Residence, 204 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

Rheumatism in all its forms is promptly and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which neutralizes acidity of the blood.

BARGAINS IN SMALL PROPERTIES.

Two-tenement house, 6th ward, 4 years old, $4,750
Two cottages, 1st ward, 2,250
Cottage on a corner, 1st ward, 3,000
Cottage on Appleby St., 2,500
Cottage on Tilley Ave., 2,500
Cottage on Clinton Ave., 1,350

Fire Insurance placed in best Stock and Mutual Companies.

SIMEON HAZARD, 91 BROADWAY.
Telephone 850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One meat cooler, 6 ft. by 9 ft.; one 2-tub butter cooler, 1 meat rack, 1 8-ft. meat bench. Apply to Charles Tisdale, 199 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A Yost Typewriting Machine

In perfect order and nearly new. Address Box 12, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE,

THE FINELY LOCATED AND WELL-KNOWN

Hotel Aquidneck.

Possession may be given February 1, 1901. For further particulars apply to Philip Rider.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine House of 13 Rooms

In excellent order. All improvements. 301 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.

Moderate price.

William C. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

DRUGGISTS.

Downing Brothers

ARE SHOWING A LINE OF

TOILET REQUISITES

Staple Goods,

WHICH WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

Our stock of Cologne Waters, Handkerchief Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Olive Wood Mirrors, Military Brushes, etc., will be sold at prices within reach of all.

42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Colgate's, Rickseckers, Spiehler's, Wright's, Lubin's and Atkinson's Perfumes.

Metcalf's, Lundborg's, Colgate's and Wright Sachets.

All Standard Toilet Waters.

—AT—

WOOD'S PHARMACY,

100 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry,

A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

James T. Wright, Pharmacist,

82 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

WM. H. COTTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

221 THAMES STREET.

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,

BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

Grand Prix D'Honneur

has been granted

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

at the PARIS EXPOSITION for the Superior Quality of

EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

AND

PEERLESS BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM

This is the Highest Award

VANDERBILT'S FIREBOX.

Invention Meets the Approval of New York Engineers.

Cornelius Vanderbilt demonstrated last night to the satisfaction of several practical engineers that he is as certainly equipped to distinguish himself in the field of invention as his progenitors were to accumulate fortunes and manage the finances of big enterprises. He described his locomotive firebox to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at its headquarters in New York, and his audience plainly showed that they thought well of him.

The occasion was the monthly meeting of the "juniors" of the society, to which young Mr. Vanderbilt belongs, as well as that of his début as a public speaker. His presence had induced a big attendance, and many a grizzled engineer of several decades' experience sat with judicially adapted mind to hear what the scion of a house of financiers had to say on the question of locomotive boilers, and prepared to criticise, if criticism were necessary. He showed his hearers a new departure in the "Vanderbilt type of boiler," as he expressed it, and they did not hesitate to pay tribute to the practical value of his experiment.

A big white screen was suspended over the platform, and on this screen were thrown stereopticon views illustrating both by diagram and photograph the innovations which the speaker of the evening had introduced and of which three railroads are now making use with satisfactory results.

The ordinary firebox in a modern locomotive is a flat-sided affair within the boiler, and made able to resist the steam pressure to which its position subjects it by being fastened with staybolts, which connect with the boiler shell. Mr. Vanderbilt while taking lessons in practical railroading on the New York Central a few years ago was impressed by the fact that these staybolts have an inconvenient habit of breaking, which runs up a railroad company's yearly repair bill. The idea occurred to him to invent a firebox that wouldn't need staybolts. He had one made cylindrical shape, its very form thus enabling it to resist the steam pressure, and had it slung inside the boiler by iron straps. Last night he furnished good evidence that his invention works.

The young millionaire laid his paper on a reading desk, and as soon as Henry C. Meyer had introduced him and the applause that greeted him had died away he began to read in a quiet, even tone, shading his eyes with his hand. The only trace of embarrassment he showed was when the man who worked the stereopticon would put in a wrong slide, when the speaker, after a pause and a low-voiced remark that that wasn't the slide, would read ahead and trust to his collaborator to right the matter—which the collaborator did in time.

"The locomotive boiler," said Mr. Vanderbilt, "has developed less since its inception than any other important invention. The few developments there have been have followed a straight line so closely as almost to run in a rut." He then went on to describe the progress of the locomotive boiler, and spoke of the frequent breakage of staybolts.

"To overcome this staybolt problem," he continued, "the Vanderbilt type of boiler was constructed. If a cylindrical form of firebox could be used in the boiler, manifestly an enormous saving in repairs would result. It is a well known fact that cylindrical fireboxes chiefly are used in marine boilers, but they are usually only three to three and a half feet in diameter. After some investigation, it was found that a cylindrical firebox of corrugated iron, with plate three-quarters of an inch thick, and with an internal diameter of fifty-nine inches, could be rolled. The designer received so much encouragement that the New York Central & Hudson River railroad ordered a 10-wheel locomotive with Vanderbilt type of boiler. Its firebox was the largest corrugated furnace ever rolled."

Mr. Vanderbilt then went on to describe a road test of this engine on the New York Central, in the stretch of 140 miles between Albany and Syracuse, a speed of 20.4 miles an hour being made. The Central thought well of the engine and ordered five more like it, which are now in regular service on the Hudson division.

"The Union Pacific and the Baltimore & Ohio each ordered two of these engines with the Vanderbilt boiler," said Mr. Vanderbilt, "and they have all worked well. The Union Pacific particularly wanted a boiler to stand the test of bad water, and these engines were used on the section where the worst water was encountered, with reports very satisfactory thus far."

Mr. Vanderbilt also exhibited a table giving the results of a comparative test on the Hudson River division of the Central of one of the engines of his type and one of those of the ordinary type, with results in favor of the former. He laid this chiefly to the greater heating surface of his firebox.

A hearty round of applause followed the paper. Several of the engineers discussed it and had pleasant things to say. "The experiment," said Angus Sinclair, "is the boldest of the kind the world has seen in regard to locomotive boilers. Mr. Vanderbilt has proved the value of some theories that I had thought impracticable. I think that his work deserves the praise of the engineering world."

Mr. Vanderbilt sat with folded arms and rising color, biting his nether lip nervously while his praises were being sung. At the close of the session he got a hearty vote of thanks.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Joshua T. Dodge of Block Island is in town.

—Dr. W. A. Watson, who has been ill for a few days, is able to be out.

—Ex-Alderman and Mrs. William Shepley went to New York this afternoon.

—Lighter J. K. Sullivan is discharging a barge of coal at the Torpedo Station

—Mr. Lorenzo Littlefield shipped over 100 pigeons today from Block Island to Providence.

—Captain Champion's launch Princess is hauled out at Bliven's yard for painting and repairs.

—The newspaper mail pouch failed to arrive at 1 o'clock, but reached here on the next boat.

—Mr. John H. Keller will leave Friday night on a trip to New York, Baltimore and Washington.

—The Tiverton town council has ordered all slot machines and other gambling devices removed from the licensed saloons in that town.

—Mr. and Mrs. Augustus S. Benson gave their second wedding "at home" at their residence on Rhode Island avenue yesterday afternoon and evening.

—The apprentice boys at the Training Station had a battalion drill with artillery yesterday afternoon south of the old building, and made a very pretty showing.

—Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont have sent out invitations for a dinner dance to be given at Sherry's in New York February 7, in honor of Miss Eleanor Jay.

—The time table of the Providence and Fall River electrics was changed in some minor particulars today, but good connections or accommodations are not yet assured.

—A new Model heater, similar to the one put in the fire departement headquarters, has been put in the hook and ladder house to replace the old heater, which had survived its usefulness.

—Mr. G. W. Penniman, formerly clerk to Mayor Abbott of Fall River, and who is well known in this city, has gone to Clinton, Mass., as general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

—Steamer General arrived on her 1 o'clock trip this afternoon six minutes ahead of time. She had a large number of passengers, and in view of the mild weather nearly all of them were on the hurricane deck on the trip over.

—The "Would You" Whist Club met at Miss Browley's Tuesday evening, first prizes being won by Miss Hattie Chase and Mr. George Nelson and booby prizes by Miss Lottie Allen and Mr. Fred Schroder. After the games there were music and dancing.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Daisy Scott, granddaughter of Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, to Colonel George R. Dyer, son of former Governor Elisha Dyer of this state. Colonel Dyer is prominent in club life in New York city and in the National Guard of the state.

—The new street commissioner went to work today on the holes in the asphalt pavement near Franklin street, filling in with cement to prevent them from spreading. Between the Industrial Trust Company and Richardson's there were three holes extending nearly across the roadway, and promising soon to become one.

—The funeral of the late Thomas Breese took place this afternoon from his residence on Thames street and was largely attended. Rev. E. J. Dennen of Trinity Church officiated. The officers of the Torpedo Station, where the deceased was employed as clerk, including Commander Mason, were present in uniform and the employes of all departments at the Station attended in a body and walked to the cemetery. There were no bearers. Many relatives came from Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Providence and other cities.

ICE CUTTERS IN HARD LUCK.

The local ice cutters have had rather hard luck. The Newport company yesterday had six inches of ice on Green End pond in front of its houses and had started to do some marking out, when the wind shifted to the south and it was deemed inadvisable to do any cutting. The warm weather of today would have rapidly melted the ice had the pond been open. As it is, there is some water on the surface but another cold spell would put the ice in condition very quickly. The ice in front of the Arctic company's houses is only about four inches thick. The water in the pond is very low for this season.

When the Alabama joins the North Atlantic squadron at Pensacola next week a camp will be established on Santa Rosa island for shore drill, after which the vessels will take on coal and provisions for a cruise in the Gulf, leaving Pensacola about January 20. Rear Admiral Farquhar has notified the Navy Department that the fleet will return to Pensacola from the Gulf cruise, February 16, and remain there possibly until March 6.

PRACTICALLY A CONSOLIDATION

Close Relations of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and St. Paul.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Tribune says: The facts that formed the basis for the recent advance in the price of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock have been learned from an authoritative source. There will be no lease of the road to the Great Northern, but close relations, practically amounting to consolidation, will be established between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, and these roads will make a strong traffic arrangement with the St. Paul, similar to the one now in existence between the Chicago & Northwestern and the Union Pacific.

The financial combine which is bringing about an amalgamation of all the great railway systems in the country concluded that the Northwestern, with its iron-clad contract with the Union Pacific, had too great an advantage over the Milwaukee & St. Paul on North Pacific coast business, as the Union Pacific is competing in that field through the Oregon Short line and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. It was therefore judicious, in order to prevent undue competition, to even things up by bringing about an arrangement or legal contract for the interchange of through traffic.

The Canadian Pacific is understood to be interested in this deal, having been guaranteed a fair share of the business from both the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern roads in order to stop the rate-cutting which has heretofore been practiced by the Canadian road.

The intention of the financial combine, it is said, is gradually to get control of the Chicago Great Western and Wisconsin Central railroad, the latter being now controlled by the Rockefellers, and divide the properties between the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern. These two systems, one controlled by J. Peirpont Morgan and the other by the Vanderbilts, will then control the railroad situation between Chicago and St. Paul, and the rate wars which have so seriously affected the revenues of the lines between Chicago and St. Paul will become a thing of the past. It is this prospect that has caused the rise in Milwaukee & St. Paul stocks.

INSPECTION FACILITIES INADEQUATE.

Movement of Grain Exporters to Exclude Montreal and Portland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A meeting of the grain export trade represented on the New York produce exchange has been held to consider the question of excluding Montreal and Portland, Me., from contracts wherein shipment is restricted to "Atlantic port or ports." The matter was brought to the attention of the export trade in the form of a proposed addition to the trades rules, providing that the term "Atlantic port or ports" shall be understood to include the following ports upon the Atlantic seaboard: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk; and shipments to other ports than those named, in case the rule be adopted, shall not be a good tender on Atlantic seaboard contracts.

There were present E. E. Craig, president of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association, and A. F. Reeve, foreign freight agent of the Grand Trunk railway. Members of the New York grain export trade endeavored to disabuse the Canadians of the idea that there was any feeling against Montreal or Portland, or that the proposed new rule was in any way the result of trade jealousies. The only trouble with grain shipments from the ports in question was that as a result of inadequate inspection facilities the outturn of the cargoes when they arrive on the other side was such as to invite reclamations to such an extent as to frequently cause losses instead of profits.

A communication was read from grain interests in Portland, showing that a practical grain inspection system had just been established, and asking that the discrimination against Portland be therefore removed. Mr. Reeve supported this statement.

Mr. Craig, who was present at the request of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association and the steamship lines and railways running to that port, on being asked to explain the cause of the deficiencies in weight of grain shipped trouble in Montreal was that the trade cies have occurred only in the matter of corn, but he admitted that the buyers were obliged to pay for the losses resulting from the processes of screening and blowing. He explained that one great trouble in Montreal was that the trade there was dominated by a floating elevator combination. Efforts were now under way to secure capital for an independent company, and for the next season, at any rate, it was proposed to bring elevators from the West. It was finally decided by the meeting to defer action on the proposed rule for one month, in order to give Montreal an opportunity to revise its grain inspection department and place it on a proper business basis.

An interesting feature that developed at the meeting was that, in addition to the 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator erected at Portland last year by the Grand Trunk railway, the same road proposes to erect a 2,000,000-bushel elevator next year, and to develop the port of Portland as a grain shipping point, not only for winter but for summer by every possible agency.

DEATHS IN HONOLULU.

Leader of the Royalist Party in Hawai Commits Suicide.

HONOLULU, Jan. 1, via San Francisco, Jan. 9.—W. Horace Wright, journalist, lawyer and leader among the forces of the Royalist party in Hawaii, committed suicide on the night of December 31 by taking carbolic acid. He was found dead New Year's morning in his editorial chair in the office of the Independent, of which he was assistant editor.

David L. Naone, Speaker of the house at the first session of the legislature under the republic of Hawaii, and a leading Hawaiian, died at his home in Honolulu last Friday from paralysis. He took the part of the provisional government at the time of the overthrow of the monarchy.

Secretary Gage's instructions regarding the registration of Chinese have been received here. All the Chinese who were residents of the Hawaiian Islands up to June 14, 1900, the date when the territorial act went into effect, are to be given certificates of residence in accordance with American law. The time limit for registering is June 13, 1901.

STOPPED BY SNOWSLIDES.

Trains Blocked by a Severe Storm in the Colorado Mountains.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 9.—A snowstorm has been raging at many points in the mountains. The Silverton branch of the Rio Grande Southern road is blocked. Two snowslides of large dimensions completely stopped all movements of trains on the branch, and gangs of laborers are now clearing the track.

The storm has been heavy in the region of Tennessee Pass, on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande; at Florence, below Cripple Creek, and at Aspen, on one of the branches of the main line. The reports of the Colorado & Southern railroad showed the storm heaviest at Alpine Pass, where a mountain of snow has accumulated.

SNOW-BOUND IN A TUNNEL.

Train on the Colorado & Southern Road Caught in a Snowslide.

BUENA VISTA, Col., Jan. 9.—The Colorado & Southern train from the Gunnison, due here Monday evening, was caught in a snowslide at the Alpine tunnel, and has been snow-bound ever since. A rotary plow from Como is on the way here, but it is doubtful if it will be able to accomplish anything, as the storm, which has been raging since Monday morning, has increased, and the reports from the tunnel are to the effect that the snow is falling hard and being driven with high winds. The train is a mixed freight and passenger. How many passengers there are it is impossible to find out. Unless they are released they will suffer from hunger and cold.

The storm, which began Monday morning, has developed into a blizzard. All trains on the Colorado, Midland & Rio Grande are arriving in the city late, and the Colorado & Southern is attempting to run no trains on account of the many snowslides on its line between here and the tunnel.

SENATORIAL SEATS VACANT.

Grip Becoming Almost Epidemic in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—When the Senate convened today vacant seats were numerous. Many Senators are away from the city, and several are confined to their homes by attacks of the grip, which is almost epidemic in the city.

The re-apportionment bill was received from the House of Representatives and referred to the committee on census.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts offered a resolution calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the Senate copies of all papers and correspondence in the Department of State subsequent to July 1, 1897, relating to the action taken by that department to obtain an adjustment of the claims of B. R. Henry and other American citizens against Great Britain in regard to the lands of the Fiji islands, also, whether any action has been taken in pursuance of a resolution of the committee on foreign relations adopted by the Senate June 4, 1896. The resolution was adopted.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

House Unable to Reach an Agreement to Limit General Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House today entered upon the consideration of the river and harbor bill. Before it was called up some routine business was transacted.

A bill was passed to appropriate $4,000 for additional quarters for the rural free delivery service.

The joint resolution for the appointment of ex-Senator George Gray of Delaware as member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late W. L. Wilson was adopted.

Mr. Burton, chairman of the river and harbor committee, then called up the river and harbor bill. He suggested that general debate upon the bill be limited to three hours, but there was an immediate outcry against the proposition from Mr. Cushman of Washington and Mr. Boreing of Kentucky, and all attempts to secure an agreement failed. Mr. Hopkins took the floor to make his preliminary statement in support and explanation of the measure. The bill was presented, he said, in the confidence that no other measure to be considered by the House conferred greater benefits upon the country. The greatest achievement of the century which had closed had been the improvement in transportation facilities.

FIRE IN A COLORADO TUNNEL.

Should It Spread It Would Stop Work in a Number of Mines.

ASPEN, Col., Jan. 9.—At midnight last night a party of miners coming off shift discovered fire burning about 400 feet from the mouth of the Cowenhoven tunnel. The fire was on the side next to the Smuggler mine, and it is supposed started in the Black Shale. This is where the great Smuggler fire two years ago originated. Watchmen have been stationed to prevent the spreading of the fire. The Cowenhoven tunnel is the means of draining the great producers of Smuggler mountain. Should the tunnel become damaged seriously it would stop work in a number of the famous producers of this camp.

Kansas Zinc Miners on Strike.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 9.—Most of the miners in the Weir City zinc mining district are on strike. The trouble resulted over wages and the introduction of non-union miners. There has been a riot at one of the mines, in which an attempt was made to hang one of the superintendents.

NO UNFAVORABLE SYMPTOMS.

Case of President McKinley Yielding Readily to Treatment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—At 10 o'clock this morning Secretary Cortelyou reported that the President had passed a very comfortable night, and that the case was yielding readily to treatment. No unfavorable symptons had appeared, but from the nature of the disease the President will be compelled to keep his bed for several days.

It is stated at the White House that the President is no worse than yesterday, and that evrything is progressing satisfactorily. He is strictly following the instructions of his physician as to the necessity for his remaining in bed and not attending to any public business. No extra nurses are employed, the servants of the house doing everything that is required.

GRIP EPIDEMIC.

More Marked in New York Than Since 1890-1891.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—An epidemic of the grip, more marked than any felt here since 1890 and 1891, now prevails among all classes of the city. There were 36 fatalities of grip in the single week ending January 5, and but 22 fatal cases in all of December, 1899. The increase in the number of fatal cases of pneumonia in December, 1900, as compared with December of 1899, was more than 100 and of bronchitis 54. The peculiar feature of the epidemic of grip is that there seem to be no weather conditions to which it can be ascribed.

Secretary Hay Not Very Sick.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary Hay was still confined to his house today and the affairs of the State Department were under the direction of Acting Secretary Hill. The Secretary is well enough, however, to write letters and be about the house.

EVANGELIST GEIL'S MEETINGS.

The interest in the union gospel meetings is steadily increasing. Yesterday afternoon's services were well attended, while at that in the evening there was present a congregation which overcrowded the seating arrangement and encroached upon the standing room. In the afternoon Mr. Geil delivered his lecture on "Judas Iscariot," before two audiences, one at 3 o'clock in the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church and the other at 4 o'clock at the Mount Zion Church.

In the evening his topic was "Backbone," the text being from Romans 1:16: "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation." Mr. Geil took the apostle Paul as a type of the Christian with backbone, and from a review of his works and life drew a forcible lesson for Christians of today.

This afternoon's meeting was held at the Second Baptist Church, for women only, the topic being "The Greatest Factory in the World." This evening at the First Presbyterian Church Mr. Geil will speak on "Fools."

Sunday, when Mr. Geil will conclude his labors here, there will be a mass meeting in the Opera House at 3:30 in the afternoon, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, exclusively for men and boys over 10 years of age. The Naval Training Station band will play and arrangements will be made for the seating together of members of many of the lodges and societies in the city. It is expected that a large number of naval apprentices from the Training Station will be present. Mr. Geil's topic will be "A Man in a Shadow" and the address will be an appeal for personal purity.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Conanicut Council, Royal Arcanum, held its monthly meeting last night and filled the offices of secretary and collector, the present incumbents having declined to accept re-election. Mr. George Carr resigned as trustee and was elected secretary and Mr. Abbott Chandler, the present collector, consented to serve in that capacity for another year. Mr. William F. Caswell was elected trustee for two years, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Carr. The officers-elect will be installed at the meeting to be held next month.

Town Clerk William F. Caswell has forwarded the report of the vital statistics to the state board of health. During the past year there were 17 births, nine of which were males and all white. There were five marriages, the contracting parties in each case being white.

Cards have been received here, announcing the birth of a son to Dr. and Mrs. David Bell Birney December 21.

The sewing society which held the supper at Mr. E. N. Tefft's farm is not connected with the old North Baptist Church, but with the Sunday school which has been held in the Chapel of the Transfiguration since it was opened for service last summer.

The present mild weather has caused the ice men to give up hope of getting ice at present, though there may be plenty later on. Messrs. N. S. Littlefield and son had their pond all marked out, but warm weather came on before they could harvest it.

3 1-2 lbs. BUTTER

FOR $1.00 AT,

BROWN'S MARKET, 274 Thames Street.

A Perfect Oven!

The Glenwood Home Grand Range, with asbestos-lined oven, and TWO OVEN SHELVES, "bakes three rows of food evenly at once."

GLENWOOD.

Write the Weir Stove Company, Taunton, Mass.

SOLD BY

Walsh Bros.

Funeral Work and Wedding Decorations

A SPECIALTY.

HASS, - - The Florist,

234 THAMES STREET,

Telephone connection

MUELLER,

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN

Established 1884.

EYES

Scientifically examined free of charge and

GLASSES

Accurately fitted to correct all defects of vision.

100 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

MADE A CLEAN SWEEP.

Mayor of Minneapolis Threatened by Friends of the Police.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 9.—Mayor A. A. Ames of Minneapolis, who has incurred the hatred of ex-policemen and detectives by making practically a clean sweep of the police department, announces that he is armed and ready for the conflict. The mayor says he has received warning from several aldermen who are his personal friends that his life is in danger.

Slaughter Sale

—OF—

Corsets!

Consisting of the leading makes and styles

ALL

38c. goods marked down to **21c. per pair**

50c. and 62c. goods at **39c. per pair**

75c. and 87c. lines marked at **50c. per pair**

$1 goods at **75c. per pair**

$1.25 and $1.50 lines marked at **$1 per pair**

Come early to get assortment of sizes.

Levy's

76 BROADWAY.

Marked-Down Sale

Every Saturday Afternoon

—OF—

Small pieces of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Corned Beef and Veal.

Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.

—AT—

H. F. Rooney's, 251 Thames St.

Hill's Liquid Amandine

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN AND ALL CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil,

WITH PEPSIN AND QUININE. A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR PULMONARY DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

112 THAMES STREET., COR CHURCH STREET

RESTAURANTS.

TOURO DINING ROOMS,

20 Touro Street.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PRIVATE PARTIES.
3 PRIVATE DINING ROOMS.

If you want a theatre party this week call by telephone.

Telephone call No. 1. J. T. ALLEN & CO.

Broadway Restaurant,

19 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.

N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

ORIENTAL RESTAURANT.

Formerly of Page street, Providence.

Chop Sooy. First Class Cooking.

12 LONG WHARF.

LHI SHONG.

All kinds of teas by the pound, at wholesale prices.

BANK NOTICES.

First National Bank,

NEWPORT, R. I.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the year ensuing: T. Mumford Seabury, Philip Rider, John S. Langley, William L. Sisson, Francis S. Barker, Charles A. Brackett and I. Goodwin Hobbs.

At a subsequent meeting T. Mumford Seabury was elected president, John S. Langley vice president, Nath'l. R. Swinburne, cashier, Edward L. Spencer teller, David F. Easterbrooks clerk.

NATH'L. R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Union National Bank

NEWPORT, R. I.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank held at their banking room, January 8, 1901, the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: R. S. Barker, R. B. H. Sherman, John H. Crosby, Wm. H. Hammett, John J. Watson, Thomas Crosby, John S. Coggeshall.

And at a subsequent meeting of the directors Robert S. Barker was reelected president, John S. Coggeshall cashier, William A. Coggeshall teller and John S. Coggeshall, 2d., clerk.

J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., January 8, 1901.

Boxing Gloves, Striking Bags, Club Skates, Foot Balls, Pulley Exercisers, etc.

LANDERS & SON,

167 Thames St. Covell's Block.

TURKEYS!

LANDERS & PECKHAM,

142 THAMES STREET,

Telephone 120-5.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING **MONDAY, JAN. 7.**

New England's greatest favorite, talented and [illegible]

Katherine Rober,

[illegible] a selected company of players in a repertoire of [illegible] plays.

REPERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK:

EVENINGS:

Monday—"MADAME SANS GENE."
Tuesday—"SAPHO."
Wednesday—[illegible]
Thursday—"THE DEACON'S DAUGHTER."
Friday—[illegible]
Saturday—"THE NUTMEG MATCH."

MATINEES:

Tuesday—"ROMEO AND JULIET."
Wednesday—"A HEROINE IN RAGS."
[illegible]—"LADY OF LYONS."
[illegible]—"MOTHS OF SOCIETY."
SATURDAY—"FANCHON, THE CRICKET."
PRICES, Evenings 10c., 20c., and 30c., Matinees—10c. and 20c.

MASSAGE.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN.

[illegible] HOLLOWAY, [illegible] OPEN EVENINGS. [illegible] SEABURY'S.

Miss E. G. Dimock, Masseuse,

[illegible] BOSTON, [illegible] graduated. 2[illegible] Spring street. Telephone [illegible]

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

Farming for Profit,

[illegible] at the right time of the right parties. [illegible] better [illegible] no stock, has no real foundation or location on which you can be guaranteed.

We sell goods at prices we can collect, or do not expect to collect more than we sell the goods for. We mean at all times a square deal, at all times good goods for the least money possible. Today the matter of fertilizer is constantly before you. You should consider before ordering. We would call your attention to the Swift Sure, we sell it to be the very best and believe it to be so from experience of local planters for the past four years, and our increasing trade for [illegible] proves to us that 1,6[illegible] pounds of pure bone per ton is better in the minds and experience of the farmers than tankage and So. Carolina rock as found in other makes.

The placing orders at this time for seed potatoes means what? That you take what is ordered and wait for them when you can get them, while with us we have a local man to go to Aroostook, buy the stock in the cellar of the grower and ship to arrive in season; we avoid the mixture of storehouse goods, the honorability of some eastern man that claims to grow hundreds of acres of seed for this trade; we bring the finest obtainable and ask your inspection and trade on their arrival. Better wait and see what we have to offer with prices that will be right.

For farming tools we claim to excel. As factory agents we are in a position to give you very best prices, latest inventions in up-to-date goods.

We sell the American fence at 45c. per rod that has 3 running rails, with 12-inch stays, that is 42 inches high. Can the country agent do this? Any one can put it up.

Get our 1901 catalogue and you will see we are so situated to supply farmers, gardeners, carpenters, painters and households at all times. We are

The Geo. A. Weaver Co.,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT HOSPITAL.

General Visiting Day at the Hospital.

There will be a reception and inspection at the hospital Thursday, January 10, to which the general public is cordially invited.

Hours from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

Printing Prices.

NO TWO JOBS OF PRINTING ARE EXACTLY ALIKE.

THEREFORE IT IS NECESSARY TO ESTIMATE THE COST IF THE CUSTOMER WISHES A PRICE BEFORE THE JOB IS COMPLETED. THIS IS DONE BY ESTIMATING THE TIME IT WILL TAKE TO SET THE TYPE, AND TO PUT IT BACK AGAIN INTO THE CASE, PROOF-READING, THE QUANTITY OF CARD BOARD OR PAPER NECESSARY, AND THE COST; THEN AN ESTIMATE IS MADE OF THE LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED TO RUN THE JOB OFF ON THE PRESS, AND WE HAVE ALL OF THE ELEMENTS OF COST, AND A PRICE IS GIVEN. OF COURSE, IT IS MUCH EASIER TO MAKE A CLOSE PRICE AFTER THE JOB IS DONE, AS ALL THE ELEMENTS OF COST ARE THEN ACCURATELY KNOWN. WE WILL GIVE YOU A PRICE EITHER BEFORE OR AFTER THE WORK IS DONE.

DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

"THE BOY PUBLISHER."

Harmsworth Entered Newspaper Work Only Four Years Ago.

He Has Acquired a Fortune by Upsetting Traditions of British Journalism.

[Correspondence Boston Herald.]

Since his arrival in America a few days ago, Alfred C. Harmsworth has been absorbing information as a sponge absorbs water. The "boy publisher of England," as this youthful multimillionaire has been called, goes about in an automobile, which he has hired by the week with his eyes open, making mental notes of everything he sees. He has already accumulated a vast fund of facts about American automobiles, electricity, shoes, lead pencils, gas fires, trolleys, electrotyping machinery, pneumatic tubes, newspapers and bicycles Nor has his curiosity been confined to mechanical things. He studies men even more.

"Now there is a man whom I have come a long way to see," said Mr. Harmsworth, pointing to a policeman standing at the corner. "Do you know why? We have no counterpart in England. Do you know who that man is? That is Mr. Dooley to the life.

The owner of the most widely circulated paper in the world was walking up Fifth avenue as he made this remark. You would have taken him for a boy. Smooth-faced, light-haired, with a keen eagle glance and an eager, energetic manner, he looked like a vigorous college youth enjoying a visit to New York. He wore easy, comfortable, loose-fitting clothes. He was quick to notice every feature of our cosmopolitan life, and to make the bold deductions of the experienced traveler.

The cast of mind of Alfred C. Harmsworth may be judged from his versatile conversation, which likewise indicate many of the reasons why he has been enabled to astonish the world by the rapidity of his rise. It is only 15 years since this young man—he is now barely 35 years old—was wandering about London eargerly scanning the world ahead of him for some avenue of advancement.

Young Harmsworth, eagerly looking for an opportunity for himself, saw that journalism in England was not in touch with the people. The English journalism of a few years ago was the same journalism that had existed in England at the time of the Crimean war, but the English people had moved far ahead. During all this time the typical London newspaper continued day after day to print long, dull, heavy columns of reports of Parliamentary proceedings, profound essays upon foreign politics, scientific papers which nobody but a scientific man could understand, and editorials or "leaders" of 3,000 to 4,000 words upon high politics. These journals even indulged in Latin and Greek. Brightness, brevity, humor, were almost altogether lacking in their columns. Their aggregate circulation was comparatively small. The weekly periodicals of the time were either vicious sheets given over to reporting crimes, or else academic publications of the high literary class. The great mass of the English people, as young Mr. Harmsworth observed, were practically being ignored.

Beginning as a minor sub-editor in the office of Sir William Ingram, proprietor of the Illustrated News, young Harmsworth got his first lessons in journalism. He learned what there was to be learned there in short order. Then he tried trade journalism, sending letters and notes from England to commercial publications in this country. For a while he acted as the English representative of Outing.

The more he worked and thought and studied, the more he was convinced that England, so far as journalism was concerned, was away behind the times; that, in other words, the English people were getting what they did not want but which they had to take, because there was nothing else.

In the meanwhile Mr. Harmsworth had married a lovely girl of 19, Miss Milner, whose family had long been associated with Yorkshire. Although at the present day the mistress of half-a-dozen [illegible] houses [illegible] with a [illegible] house in [illegible] Berkeley square, and one of the [illegible] Harmsworth [illegible]

[illegible]

Young Harmsworth was one of the first contributors of Tit-Bits. He used to enter the office two or three times every week with short, popular, up-to-date articles, which were always accepted and made an instantaneous hit. He conceived the idea of getting out a book entitled "A Thousand Ways to Earn a Living," which was to be sold for a shilling. It has a wide circulation, and affords interesting reading at the present day, in the light of [illegible].

Here is what young Harmsworth had to say in his little book about journalism:

"The press affords a moderate prospect of a livelihood to those able to write freely and with judgment upon a variety of subjects, to expert shorthand writers, and to specialists in any of the prominent branches of useful knowledge.

"It gives to some few editors of genuine originality and powers of composition, and the work is frequently severe. The remuneration is about equal to that of a first-class bank, but as in most other branches of mental labor, the earnings depend almost entirely upon personal capabilities.

"Junior reporters upon small provincial papers earning, perhaps, 15s. to 21 per week, and occasionally assisting in printing the paper, have been known to rise to positions of prominence, and the press has this advantage, that a man's work and powers can be seen.

"It is impossible to hide successful newspaper work under a bushel. Rival newspaper proprietors are ever on the lookout for smart men, and are loath to lose a valuable assistant, for it is a known fact in the newspaper world that the majority of new ventures are promoted by newspaper men who have been underpaid or unfairly dealt with by their employers. A good man has, therefore, excellent prospects of advancement."

He then goes on to relate that editors are paid from $2,500 to $10,000 a year in London, and gives the rate of salaries in smaller positions. This little book gives nutshell advice to would-be workers on such subjects as "poultry raising, brass moulding, brickmaking, keeping boarding houses, assisting in the British Museum, sign painting, nursing, the care of lunatics, the apprehension of criminals and ballet dancing.

"A Thousand Ways to Earn a Living" was issued in May, 1888. The revised proofs had hardly left his hands when young Harmsworth decided to start a periodical of his own. He had noticed that the questions sent into the office of Tit-Bits by outsiders were often of an interesting character. He decided to call his new periodical Answers to Correspondents. The first number was issued June 2, 1888. It was to be a weekly, made up of scraps of information entertainingly written.

Of the first number only 1,300 copies were sold. The proprietor concluded the name was too long and cut it down to Answers. The paper moved slowly. Then the young editor decided to give prizes. One of the first was a prize of free trips to Paris; another was the celebrated Answers puzzle. This consisted of a box not much larger than a matchbox. The object of the puzzle was to shake some small balls in such a way that they would divide into appropriate colors and spell the word Answers. This made as big a hit in England as did the "fifteen" or the "pigs in clover" puzzle in this country. In June, 1889, the circulation of Answers had grown to 48,000 a week.

The great hit of all was to come. In October, 1889, Mr. Harmsworth announced the unprecedented prize of £1 a week for life to the person who made the nearest [illegible] to the amount of cash in the Bank of England at the close of business on a certain day some months later. Each competitor, of whom there were 718,000, was obliged to attach to his guess the name and address of five of his friends. Thus the new paper was brought under the notice of between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 people in a few weeks, and when seen it was at once subscribed for by many. The success of this experiment led to a prize being offered of £100 per year for life, as well as a fully established shop in London, but the government stepped in and proclaimed the competitions illegal. The success of "Answers" as a big money maker had, however, been assured.

Mr. Harmsworth then commenced the publication of other weekly periodicals, one after the other, all being on popular lines, though some dealt with religion, others with science and others with fashions. At an early date he recognized the widespread demand for good fiction. This appetite appears to be much greater in England than in America. In every one of his weeklies he commenced the publication of continued stories, all written on a high moral and patriotic plane. This helped their circulation enormously.

The time had now arrived when Mr. Harmsworth was ready to launch into daily journalism. Previously his experience had been exclusively with weekly periodicals. He knew nothing about newspapers. Yet he bought for $125,000 the London Evening News, having absolute confidence in his ability to make it pay, though it had never made any money. He went to the office every night, worked there early and late, writing and suggesting articles and introducing novelties. In a few weeks the Evening News was on a paying basis. Since then it has frequently earned in a single year more profit than the entire sum Mr. Harmsworth paid for it.

To own and edit a great morning newspaper had been his ambition for years. He now decided to actually start a new paper, which should take a foremost place in London journalism. He first began advertising the fact widely in his numerous weeklies, telling their readers, "Here is a newspaper for you," and convincing millions of people that they had long been neglected and were now at last to have a newspaper after their own hearts.

When the first number of the Daily Mail came out, it had, in consequence, a circulation of a quarter of a million. But this was only through curiosity. These readers had to be retained and new ones gained. The Daily Mail was a small eight-page paper, with the news boiled down to a nut-hell and a "magazine page," made up of the scraps of miscellaneous information having no relation to news, with the first part of a long fiction story "to be continued in our next." No paper of this kind had ever been seen or heard of in London before. It caught the town. It was described as "a funny little paper," and, being only a halfpenny, was bought by many in addition to their regular news papers.

An examination of the early numbers of the Daily Mail shows, as a matter of fact, that the paper was dull and stupid. It was conventional in everything introducing a few new features. The writing was all "cast iron." This was sensational. Mr. Harmsworth found, above all else, frightening the English public, ever suspicious of new things. They had their suspicions allayed by the conventional aspect of the new paper.

[illegible]

[illegible] mounting steadily until a [illegible] when it passed the million [illegible]. Mr. Harmsworth has since bought two daily papers in the Provinces and has duplicated the Mail printing plant in Manchester, where an edition is printed every day, with local news, being practically another paper.

Sutton Place, Surrey, the manor and estate which he has recently purchased, [illegible] all the others in size and historical interest. It is situated four miles from Guildford and an equal distance from [illegible], and is within easy reach of London. Sutton Place is one of the oldest and the most beautiful domestic buildings in England. The estate was given by Henry VIII to Sir Richard Weston, one of his privy councillors, who began the construction of the house in 1523. An extraordinary fact about this building is that from the time of Henry VIII until it recently passed into Mr. Harmsworth's possession it had remained continuously in the same family. Sutton Place is rich in historic associations. The beautiful old stained glass windows bear the arms and emblems of royal and aristocratic visitors and friends of the family. Among these are the [illegible] of Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, the Beauforts, Edward IV, Richard III, Henry VII, the Earls of Arundel and Derby, the Dukes of Norfolk, Archbishop Bourchier, Catherine of Aragon, Sir Richard Bray, Edward VI, Mary Tudor, Philip of Spain, Bishop Gardiner, Charles II, the Paulets, the Marquis of Winchester and the Earls of Onslow.

Mr. Harmsworth attributes much of his success to the splendid [illegible] of his brother Harold, who will shortly visit the United States. He is some three years younger. It was he who made the deal in paper prior to the [illegible] war by which the Harmsworths [illegible] netted an enormous sum. In addition, there are Cecil Harmsworth, [illegible] Harmsworth (now member of Parliament for Caithness), Hildebrand Harmsworth and St. John Harmsworth, a remarkable and devoted band of brothers, who are all taking an active part in the management of the papers.

The Harmsworth buildings in London occupy almost an entire block on the Thames embankment, and were completed about a year ago, but are already too small to accommodate the great industry built up by Alfred C. Harmsworth. The firm of Harmsworth Bros. limited is one of the most prosperous in England. The shares sell on the London Stock Exchange for more than four times their face value. The semi-annual dividend, distributed just before Christmas, was at the rate of 30 per cent per annum, with a bonus on each share, although $2,500 a week had been added to the reserve fund. And yet this company does not own either the Evening News or London Daily Mail, though it distributed in dividends last year over $1,125,000.

A GREAT SURPRISE

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Price 25c. and 50c.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Sunshades were in use today.

—There was a high tide this morning.

—Mrs. Paul Dahlgren has returned from New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar have gone to Aiken.

—A heavy mist hung over the city early this morning.

—Major General and Mrs. Eaton have returned from a week's visit to New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster will close their cottage Friday and return to New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney are expected to arrive Saturday for the Vanderbilt-French wedding.

—Elizabeth Lodge, No. 111, D. of H., is arranging for a masquerade ball to be given in Music hall January 28.

—Miss Bessie O'Hearne has returned home after attending the inaugural ceremonies of her uncle, Mayor John O'Hearne of Taunton.

—Many of the city officials, as they visit the new City Hall to take the oath, take advantage of the occasion to look over the new building at leisure.

—Torpedo boat Foote, which has been in the dry dock at the Boston navy yard for repairs, is expected to sail tomorrow for Pensacola, by way of New York.

—The newly-elected officers of Gen. G. K. Warren Post, Grand Army of the Republic, will be installed tomorrow evening by Assistant Mustering Officer Ansel Sweet.

A. C. Breese and R. Breese of Philadelphia, S. H. Levy, C. N. Page and F. G. Burgess of Boston and J. H. Troy of New York are registered at the Perry House.

—Keeper Ohuran, for some time keeper of Gull Rock light, has gone to Silver Spring light at Oyster Bay, Long Island. He has been succeeded at Gull Rock by Assistant Keeper Thomas Nelson of the Seaconnet light.

—A railing has been placed about the vault door in the city clerk's office. As at first laid out the entrances to the vault was outside the rail and afforded opportunity for persons to enter the vault without the knowledge of those in charge of the office. This was a drawback that the new arrangement is supposed to correct.

—Brief funeral services were held for the late Jeremy Titus at the home of his son, Mr. A. C. Titus, early this morning, it being found necessary to take the body on the 9 o'clock train for interment at North Haverhill, N. H. Rev. C. H. Smith officiated. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Titus and Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Titus accompanied the body. Services will also be held at North Haverhill.

—Mr. John F. Tennant of this city and Miss Cecile A. Burroughs of Providence were married in Providence last evening by Rev. S. H. Webb. The groom's brother, Mr. H. W. Tennant of this city, was best man and Miss Eleanor M. Bagley of Providence acted as bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Tennant left for New York and Washington.

—Street Commissioner James McLeish yesterday took charge of his new office, relieving his predecessor, William Hamilton. There is only a little routine work going on in the department, so it was a good time to change. Judge of Probate John C. Burke has also assumed the duties of his new office, which as yet are not onerous, as there will probabl be no business requiring his attention before the regular court session next Monday.

—The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution held its monthly meeting Tuesday evening with Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton, there being a large attendance. The first hour was devoted to business and was followed by an interesting paper on "The Battle of Rhode Island" by Miss Edith M. Tilley, who also exhibited some fine views of the various forts and earth embankments connected with the battle. Refreshments were served.

—The officers-elect of Mineola Council, Degree of Pocahontas, were raised to their respective stumps by Deputy Hugh N. Gifford last evening. After the formal meeting the members had a pleasant social time, the principal feature of which was whist, in which the prizes were won by Mrs. Arabella Brown, Mrs. Theodore H. Bliss and Messrs. Hugh N. Gifford and Harry M. Peabody. Refreshments were served during the evening.

NEW CITY OFFICIALS QUALIFY.

The following newly elected officers have qualified before City Clerk Stevens: William F. Tripp, member of the common council; Patrick Canole, hoseman of engine company No. 6; Thomas W. Freeborne, auctioneer; Robert L. Oman, sanitary inspector; George C. Shaw, assistant sanitary inspector; James McLeish, street commissioner; Robert C. Cottrell, member of the public school committee; Henry Gladding, harbor master and health officer; Levi Jackson, janitor of Police Station; John H. Stacy, inspector of kerosene and sealer of weights and measures; Fernando Barker, weigher of coal and other merchandise; Theophilus Topham, truant officer; Duncan A. Hazard, probate clerk; Edward T. Bosworth, assistant engineer of the fire department; Timothy C. Sullivan, field driver; Henry C. Johnson, field driver and pound keeper; Clark Burdick, member of the public school committee and city solicitor; John C. Burke, judge of probate; Thomas P. Peckham, member of public school committee and commissioner of the Newport school fund; Jethro J. Peckham, fence viewer; Benjamin F. Boardley, driver of the police station ambulance; Thomas Burlingham auctioneer; Lewis L. Simmons, overseer of the poor; John H. Sanborn, city physician.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Great Increase of Its Use by the World's Shipping.

[Washington Star.]

The use of the Suez canal by many United States transports and the expected construction of the Nicaragua canal have aroused considerable interest in the operations of the first named waterway. Notwithstanding its birth and growth in political and financial corruption the idea of such a construction was legitimate and its use by the shipping of the world has increased to such a point as to more than warrant the investment made even though it was considerably greater than the actual cost of the waterway.

When "Le Grand Francais," M. de Lesseps, proposed to Egypt that the Suez canal should be constructed free of expense to that country in return for concessions and also that the pasha was to receive a liberal toll from the canal receipts, this glittering bait proved the downfall of a country which had held out against the scheme for many thousands of years. Rameses the Great was the first to cut a waterway from the Nile to the Red Sea, this being swallowed up by the desert in later years. Seven centuries later Necho II proposed to join the two oceans, but his oracle persuaded him that it would give the land to the barbarians, or, in other words, so entangle Egypt with foreign interests as to imperil its safety. This oracle of 600 B. C. was, indeed, a wise man, for the final construction of the Suez canal resulted in the bankruptcy and loss of political power for the viceroy who reigned in that part of Egypt and loss of prestige for Egyptian cities.

The early history of the Suez enterprise is one of great scandal and intrigue, but as the desired end was accomplished those who travel this great short-cut can afford to pass these matters by. The first year the Suez canal was opened, which was 1870, 486 vessels passed through it.

The subsequent increase in canal traffic is most strikingly shown in the following short table:

Year.	Number of vessels	Tonnage
1870	486	436,609
1875	1,494	2,009,984
1880	2,026	3,057,421
1885	3,624	6,335,753
1890	3,389	6,890,094
1895	3,434	8,448,384
1899	3,159	9,859,022

It is interesting to note not only the rapid increase in the number of vessels which have used the canal, but the great increase in the size of the vessels. This is more clearly shown in the figures of 1885 than 1890, for in 1890 there were 231 less vessels passed through the canal than in 1885, and yet 1890 shows an increase over 1885 of 551,341 tons.

The Suez canal cost something over $100,000,000, of which it is said only 58 per cent was actually spent in construction. Its building involved the removal of 100,000,000 cubic yards of sand, which was mostly dug by Arab slaves with their hands and carried in baskets to the dumping ground. The work was commenced in 1859 and the canal was opened to commerce November 17, 1869, or ten and a half years later. The company to build it was incorporated in 1858 with a capital of $18,000,000. There were 400,000 shares in the corporation bearing 5 per cent interest, which was to be paid during construction. France was the motive power in the construction of the canal, but England by the subsequent purchase of 176,000 shares at 113, now quoted at $550, succeeded to the French control. These shares have received as high as 23 per cent in annual dividends. The traffic on the canal has exceeded even the expectations of its builders. In recent years the receipts from tolls have reached $14,000,000 annually. In 1886 the canal was lit by electric light, thus almost doubling its capacity, and the time of transit has now been reduced from 33 hours and 35 minutes to 22 hours and 9 minutes. The average tonnage of vessels using the canal in 1890 was 3,380, and the average charge for the passage of such a vessel was $3,976.

When the canal was first opened the tolls were $2 per ton capacity for each ship and $2 for each passenger. In 1885 these rates were reduced to $1.85 per ton capacity. Such tolls are prohibitory for low grade freights and these still go around the capes.

The Suez canal is 90.0 miles long, averages 72 feet wide on the bottom and about 196 feet on top. The water in the canal will average a depth of 26¼ feet the entire length. The enlargement of the waterway would be a profitable undertaking, and it will not be long before it is done, for the increase in draft of freight carriers makes 35 feet the necessary depth for any waterway which proposes to be available for any vessel which may come along.

The Suez canal as an accomplished fact has faded more or less from the minds of the people of the world as one of the marvels of the past century, but it stands even today as an achievement with few parallels. Its building cost the lives of thousands of men. Its current changed the channels of trade throughout the world, made and unmade ports, built and unbuilt cities. It has been a feature of European statecraft for centuries as a proposition and a threat, and finally as a completed fact. The criminality exercised in its building was colossal in its impudence and Suez canal was the accomplishment of great intrigues and tremendous crimes. The Panama scheme, born and carried to disaster in the momentum of the Suez accomplishment, was a marvel of petty larcenies from widows and orphans, its operations consisted of vast aggregates of lesser crimes. In the case of Suez it was a great and successful confidence game, in which France was the bunco steerer and Egypt the victim, while England, that vigilant guardian of her own interests, stood by ready to reap advantage in good time of all that might be done.

THE SECRET OF MARK TWAIN'S SUCCESS.

[American Monthly Review of Reviews.]

Mark Twain's literary hold on the world is so innocent of all tradition and logic that the challenge to explain the situation is an irresistible one to those who talk about him or write about him, though it does not particularly worry people when they read him. The gentlemen who have made a study of such matters have said his literary style is naught; that his stories are ill-constructed, according to the esthetic standards; that his travel sketches are inconsequential and scrappy; that his historical novels do not create the atmosphere of their time, etc.—yet these same gentlemen do not deny that he is a great writer, nor do they pretend to withstand his fascination.

Indeed, Mark Twain is curiously fortunate in his ability to hold the attention of the men who make books and writing their business, as well as men who have no interest whatever in books or reading except when the interest is compelled by such an irresistible person as Mr. Clemens. This cannot be for the mere reason of Mark Twain's humor, although such inimitable humor is a platform on which very varied types and grades of intellect may meet congenially. It must be because the keynote of everything Mr. Clemens writes is his enmity to sham, hypocrisy and pretense—a note vibrating the fibres of manliness in every reader—and because, whether he is a good novel writer or not, he is a born story-teller, with the highest art of the typical American raconteur, with all his intuitive and acquired knowledge of human nature, his cool mastery of climaxes, and his authority. It is his distinction that he is so thoroughly the American. There is no meridian of his country that he does not know, whose people he does not understand, whose life he has not lived. He comes to his subject, be it a European cathedral or a village schoolboy, or an absurd sentimentality, with the cool, healthy, vigorous bearing of a man born and bred in the atmosphere of work and fact, where trifling or falsehood means disaster. It has been remarked more than once how suggestive of the American eagle are Mr. Clemens's bearing, his piercing eye, and falcon profile.

UMBRELLAS FOR SAVAGES.

[London Express.]

Nearly 20 Englishmen are now at work on seven umbrellas for an Ashanti chief and his faithful staff. There is nothing under the sun a chief can wear, not even excepting a cast-off silk hat or a redlined cavalry coat, so calculated to strike awe into the minds of refractory natives and so imbue them with a spirit of obedience as a "gingham." Traders, when they want to obtain free access to the country of one of the hostile tribe, make presents of worn-out clothing to the natives or even a "gamp" to a particularly obstinate and pugnacious chief. A London syndicate of Gold Coast traders has given the order, and is paying for the umbrellas in question, which will be given to bribe the vain, dusky warriors.

When finished the umbrellas will be gorgeous beyond the dream of the most imaginative negro. For the chief the present will be nearly 15 feet across, quite a decent-sized tent; in fact, on state occasions it will be so used. The handle will then be stuck in the ground and six slaves will act as tent pegs. The material from which it is being made is silk, and the colors are to be "red, white and blue." Round the edge will be a deep, rich fringe, and on the top an elaborately chased cap, surmounted by a British lion rampant. For the staff the umbrellas will be somewhat smaller and less majestic.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

$1 BROWNIE CAMERAS. $1

The Brownie army is still advancing. Why not get a Brownie and join the ranks?

Complete assortment of Kodaks, Films, Plates and general photographic goods.

Electric novelties and goods a specialty.

Geo. H. Chase Over 197 Thames Street.

WARNING!

We can make but a limited number of appointments for Christmas photos, and any intending to sit must make appointments at once. Call, write or telephone.

THE "REMBRANDT" STUDIO, OVER HART'S BOOKSTORE.

Telephone 121-2.

CLOTHING.

I will sell a few remaining Overcoatings at a low price for cash.

OTTO, 244 Thames Stree

January Sale

Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, 1901, we will offer Misfit Suits, Coats, Vest and Trousers.

Linings for Ladies' Tailoring, all our stock of these goods.

Old, quaint, Fancy Vestings. Suitings, Cloakings, Remnants. All at low prices.

LANGLEY & SON, 174 Thames Street.

"Our Display" This year of Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas,

Everything you expect to find in a first-class men's furnishing store—outranks our previous efforts.

NEIL McLENNAN, TAILOR AND MEN'S OUTFITTER, 208 Thames St. U. S. Hotel Building.

Speaking of Dress

Would not a nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.

J. K. McLENNAN, 106 Thames St.

For Sale.

A few very fine Brown Leghorn Cockerels.

F. S. & S. P. BARKER, FORT HILL FARM, MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR Providence

Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 50c.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE. Boston to Liverpool.

VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Magnificent, New Twin-Screw Passenger Steamships, 14,000 Tons.

Fast; Remarkably Steady; Spacious Promenades. Passage about 7 days. All First and Second Saloon Rooms located Upper Decks amidships. Perfect Ventilation. Table unsurpassed. SAXONIA sails Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 30. IVERNIA sails Feb. 2, March 9.

Saloon, $60, upwards. Second Saloon, $40, upwards. Round trip discounts. Third Class low rates. No cattle carried on these steamers.

ULTONIA, Twin-Screw (10,000 tons) specially fitted for THIRD-CLASS passengers only. Ladies' Saloon and Men's Smoke-Room located Upper Deck amidships. Sails Feb. 9, March 16, May 16.

ALEXANDER MARTIN, Agent, 99 State St., Boston, Mass., or local agents.

M. S. HOLM, AGENT FOR White Star, Anchor and Dominion Line Atlantic Steamers.

Drafts on the Old Country for Sale.

ALSO Agent for PITT & SCOTT'S FOREIGN EXPRESS.

Parcels, packages received and forwarded to any part of the WORLD.

156 THAMES STREET.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.

—FROM—

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Agt. N.Y., N.H. & H.R.R. or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.
H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

Furniture Recovered —AND— Mattresses Made Over —BY— J. W. Horton & Co.

42 CHURCH STREET.

J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.



Heating Stoves and Ranges

JAMES F. MARDEN, 828 THAMES STREET.

Arctic Ice Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Office, Commercial Wharf.

JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,

64 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON

Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,

Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives.

Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars

Branch Office, 7 Oak St., Newport.

WM. SHEPLEY, Agent.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*7:35
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	5:50	9:00
Boston, arr.,	1:18	4:50	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:39	8:58	11:00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M

LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:05	*6:00	*10:02	*1:02
Boston,		10:00	1:00	3:00
Providence,		11:14	2:16	4:16
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00	6:15
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.
B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:55 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:43 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington, 10:51 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From Foot of Market Square, Newport.

October 1, 1900.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:30 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:15, 9:30, 10:50 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 6:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—***6:30, **7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, *7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River—***6:30, **6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:16, 2:15, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:45 P. M.

*** To Portsmouth and return.
** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE, 26 Mill Street.

A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.

GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!

We have on hand a choice lot of hay which can be bought right. It will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

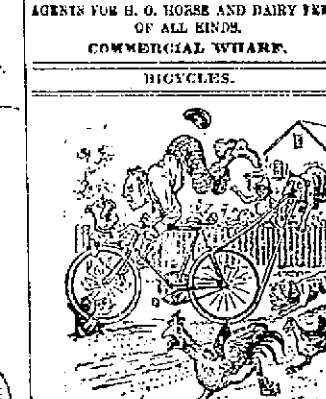
The Chas. E. Spooner Co., COMMERCIAL WHARF.

DENNIS SHANAHAN, Hay and Grain.

AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

BICYCLES.



A Bicycle Display

That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 Orient, a high-grade, durable wheel at $50 and $35. Call and see it.

We also store, re-nickel and re-enamel your wheel for the winter months for $10.

A few 1900 Orients at cost prices.

Edison Phonographs, Records and Supplies.
Taxidermist. Sporting Goods. Automobiles.

U. G. SCOTT, 352 Thames Street.

Telephone 202-4.

Thirty-One First Honors

And specials, six silver Beresford Club medals, silver challenge cup, one second honor—only cats ever exhibited by the Oasis Cattery.

THOROUGHBRED Persian Cats and Kittens.

27 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE.

We are Agents for Morgan & Wright's Rubber Tires.

J. L. BACHELLER, Langley's Wharf, Newport R. I.

"Add nothing but water" —TO— "HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR

And you have a superior wall or ceiling for tinting, painting or papering.

FOR SALE BY A. & H. G. HAMMETT,

Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement Drain Pipe, etc., Paints and Varnishes.

Yard and Store, 321 & 347 Thames Street

For the cheapest and most desirable AWNINGS —TRY— Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue.

Telephone 266-2.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—An opportunity by a lady to read aloud by the hour. Address Box 10, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by a first-class plain cook (colored); excellent bread maker; wages moderate. Call or address 60 West Broadway.

WANTED—Situation by a good cook, who can give best of reference. Address Box F., Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework; no washing. 29 School street.

WANTED—A man with a small family to take charge of the Portsmouth town farm. Apply to Abram C. Chace.

WANTED—A woman to do general housework. Apply at 113 Thames street.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Furnished rooms with good board; furnace heat, gas and bath. Terms from $5. Also room for few table boarders at $4 per week. 30 High street.

TO LET—Cottage on Whitehall street; all modern improvements. Apply to J. A. Barker, 246 Thames street.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET,

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.

L. M. LINFIELD Proprietor.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates $2.00, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BATEMAN'S.

Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

HOTELS.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

NEW YORK,

7th Avenue and 56th Street.

New, Fireproof, All Modern Conveniences

EUROPEAN PLAN.

WARREN LELAND, JR.

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE,

17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful exposure, The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

WM. M. BATES. B. L. M. BATES.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

BOSTON.

American and European plans.

Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE, the most fashionable locality in the city.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

HERBERT H. BARNES, Manager.

PROVISIONS.

Extra Fancy

Island Turkeys

AT THE

SEA SIDE MARKET.



January 1, 1901,

Plants another milestone on the road of your life and ours. We hope that our relations as dealer and customer will continue as pleasant in 1901 as in 1900—it shall be our effort to make them so. Anything in meats or poultry you may buy of us will be the best we can get anywhere. Is your New Year's day order in?

LEVI NORBURY,
Corner Thames and Marlboro streets.

Rhode Island Turkeys,

Fresh Killed Game.

Table Eggs a Specialty.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

THE CELEBRATED

Sweet Briar Hams

FOR OUR

Philadelphia and New York Trade.

F. B. Coggeshall,

2 Washington Square,

Telephone 240.

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works,

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 306 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 63 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

Have You Any Furniture for Sale?

IF SO CALL AND I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

WILLIAM LOFTUS, 234 Spring St.,
New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Bill Likly to be Side Tracked in the Senate.

Commerce Committee Anxious to Push the Matter Along.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The delay which has occurred in the presentation and consideration of the river and harbor bill has given many members interested in that measure much concern. As a usual thing it is regarded as absolutely easy to pass a river and harbor bill in any session of congress, but this session is different from other short sessions. Of course the house can pass the bill in a short time and get it out of the way, but it has got to be considered for some time in the senate committee, and when it goes in the senate will take its chances with the other appropriation bills that have passed the house and been reported. The desire on the part of many Republicans to have the ship subsidy bill considered and passed at this session, together with the long delay that has ensued on the army bill, makes it possible for any bill not absolutely necessary for the public service to be side tracked. The river and harbor bill may be considered in this category, as it is not, like other appropriation bills, an absolute necessity. The senate committee on commerce promises to give it early consideration and push it through without delay, so that it can go into conference.

Tributes to a Statesman.

The tributes which are to be paid to the memory of the late Senator Davis will include some of the finest orations of that kind that have been heard in the senate. There will be men delivering them who will feel what they say, men who knew Davis for many years and liked the man. Among them will be included Senator Spooner, who practiced law with Davis before either came to the senate. Senator Nelson will not speak in an oratorical manner, but his summing up of the many accomplishments of his late colleague will be complete and worthy of the subject. Senator Nelson will be careful to do ample justice to Davis, because there was a time when considerable feeling existed between these men, who afterward served five years as colleagues in the most amicable manner. The fact is well known in Minnesota that previous to the election of Senator Nelson there was a distinct personal difference between them. Both realized that it would not do to carry their old personal and political differences into the United States senate, and, like gentlemen and statesmen, determined to work together for the common good of their country and their state, they sunk all differences and met as if there had been no past. Each man had a high appreciation of the merits of the other. Senator Davis realized that Senator Nelson was an untiring worker, a man who never missed any opportunity and who was always to be found at his post. The passage of the bankruptcy bill, in which Nelson, though not a member of the judiciary committee, defeated that committee and finally passed his bill and secured a conference agreement which made it law, was an achievement which Davis ever praised.

Southern Senator to the Front.

Senator Bacon of Georgia has not yet finished his first term in the senate, but having already been elected for a second term he is considered as one of the fixtures of the senate. But long before the Georgia legislature met Senator Bacon had assumed a leadership on the Democratic side and to an extent became spokesman on all important questions. Although he was not a member of the committee on Cuba; he took the leading part in the discussion of the Cuban postal frauds and pressed the resolution which finally led to the investigation by the committee. He is not a member of the committee on Philippines, yet no senator has taken a larger part in the discussion of this question when it has been before the senate. Naturally a combative man, with a good command of language, a lawyer's argumentative talent, Senator Bacon finds himself frequently involved in legal and constitutional discussions with Republican opponents. In the present session Senator Bacon has taken a great interest in the army reorganization bill. He is not a member of the military committee, but is well informed as to the purposes of the measure. Senator Bacon is a member of the committees on foreign relations and judiciary, both recognized as leading committees of the senate and the favorite committees of lawyers.

A Valuable Member.

Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania is looked upon as one of the valuable members of the house, especially regarding river and harbors matters. He has served on that committee for several years now, and he never lost an opportunity to put forward the commercial interests so dependent upon navigation. It has been during his term as a member of the committee that such great improvements have been made and are going on upon the Ohio and Monongahela and tributaries which are so important to commerce of western Pennsylvania. Not only is Mr. Acheson regarded as a first class member for his state and section, but he also thoroughly understands the river and harbor work of the whole country and has been able to render valuable assistance in the preparation of the present river and harbor bill.

ARTHUR W. DUNN

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

STOLE A SAFE.

Carried it Away from a Boston Office in Broad Daylight

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Joseph Hart, Samuel Goldstein, David Karner, David Werblinsky and Teresy Silverman were arrested in Chelsea this morning, charged with stealing a safe, containing $1,300 in money and $2,000 worth of jewelry, from the office of Morse Bros. here November 14. The police have recovered a part of the stolen jewelry and $500 in bank bills.

The robbery was the boldest ever committed in Boston, in broad daylight the safe, which was 20 by 11 by 14 inches and weighed 300 pounds, was wheeled out of the office. Morse Bros. conduct a diamond and jewelry business on the lease plan. David Morse occupies three rooms as living apartments, and his sons, Max and Mendell, another as their store.

For three hours the store was locked November 14, and the sons were out soliciting trade. They were gone from 11 o'clock to 3. While they were away robbers came to their room, threw a rubber covering over the safe and loaded it on a wagon. A number of men saw the safe being carted away, but supposed nothing was wrong. To all appearances, the men were legitimate safe movers.

All the stock in trade of Morse Bros., and cash as well, was in the iron box. Besides the $1,300, there were 20 gold and silver watches, 10 diamond and ruby rings, 50 plain and chased gold rings, 24 gold rings, with opals, garnets and turquoise stones, several gold neck chains, gold bracelets and vest chains.

REVISION OF FOOTBALL RULES.

Changes to be made at the Suggestion of Chicago School Authorities.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the board of education committee on school management, Superintendent of Schools E. G. Cooley has been asked to revise the rules of football. The changes, it is expected, will affect principally the matter of umpiring the games. Changes will be made in the line plays, it is said, and some of the mass formations that tend to increase the danger of the players will be prohibited.

The action of the school management committee is the outgrowth of the agitation regarding football in the board of education, resulting from the death of an Englewood school player in a game last fall, followed by the serious injury of two or three other players.

A NEW BISCUIT COMPANY.

Consumers an Independent Concern in Opposition to the National.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Announcement has been made that officers and directors have been chosen for the Consumers' Biscuit & Manufacturing Company, an independent operative company formed by retail grocers, in opposition to the National Biscuit Company, and that work on the company's factory is rapidly nearing completion.

It was also announced that William B. Crocker, formerly of the National Biscuit Company and its predecessor, is associated in the new venture. Alleged unjust discriminations have led to the formation of the new company.

LACK OF ORDERS.

Pittsfield Woolen Mills Closing to Curtail Production.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 8.—The Pontoosuc Woolen Company's extensive mills are closed until Monday, and it is given out that orders are slack. Owing to the mild weather this winter, the company has some $50,000 worth of golf suitings and similar goods on hand, and the outlook is not very promising for some time. The two mills of the J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Company are closed, and the large force will take a fortnight's vacation. This is due to lack of orders, and is the first time in some years that the upper mills of the company's plant have been shut down. Some of the other woolen mills are contemplating short stoppage of work, and the knitting mill is on five days a week.

Colonel Trenholm Critically Ill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Colonel William L. Trenholm, comptroller of the currency under Cleveland's first administration, is critically ill with pneumonia at his residence in this city. Colonel Trenholm is a son of the late George A. Trenholm, Jefferson Davis's secretary of the treasury.

PROFITABLE PATENTS.

An article by the late E. V. Smalley, in the January Century, tells how patents are taken out at Washington, what they cost, and what some of them yield to the inventors.

The progressive development of inventive genius in this country, as indicated by the number of patents issued each year, has been by successive waves rather than by a regular and continuous advance. Taking the first year of each decimal period, it is found that in 1800 the number of patents granted was 41; in 1810, 223; in 1820, 155; in 1830, 554; in 1840, 473; in 1850, 995; in 1860, 4,538. The great increase in inventions during the decennial period 1850-60 is a remarkable feature in patent office history. This period was one of rapid national development, and was characterized by the great extension of steam-transportation, the general introduction of the telegraph, and the perfection of the sewing-machine, the reaper, the mower, and many other valuable devices. During the civil war the production of patents fell off, but no sooner had the volunteer troops returned to their homes than a wonderful fertility of invention was displayed. Ideas that had been developing in the minds of the soldiers during their life in the camps were put into models by the thousand and sent to Washington.

In 1865 the number of patents granted was 6,616, and in 1867 it had run up to 13,026. It remained for a time at about that annual figure, being, in 1870, 13,947; but in 1876, the year of the Centennial exhibition, which powerfully stimulated inventive genius, it reached the highest number yet attained, 17,026. Then there was a steady recession, and by 1880 the patent crop had fallen back to 13,947. Since 1883 the number of patents annually issued has exceeded 20,000. During the calendar year 1899 there were issued 25,527 patents.

One of the old examiners in the patent office estimates that about one invention in 25 repays the cost of taking out a patent. Yet inventors as a class are sanguine men, and no knowledge of the enormous percentage of chances against them will deter them from multiplying ingenious devices. Every one expects a fortune from his particular piece of mechanism. Every one has heard not only of the enormous sums realized from the great inventions of the last half-century, but also of the large returns yielded by things apparently trifling which have struck the public fancy or met the public need. The toy called the return-ball, a small ball attached to an elastic string, is said to have produced a profit of $50,000 a year; the rubber tip on lead-pencils has yielded a competence to the inventor; more than $1,000,000 has been earned by the gimlet-pointed screw, the inventor of which was so poor that he trudged on foot from Philadelphia to Washington to get his patent; the roller-skate yielded $1,000,000 after the patentee spent $250,000 in England fighting infringements; the dancing Jim Crow is set down for $75,000, and the copper tip for children's shoes at $2,000,000; the spring window-roller pays $100,000 a year, the needle-threader $10,000 a year; from the drive-well $3,000,000 has been realized; the stylographic pen is credited with $100,000 a year; and the eggbeater, the rubber stamp, and the marking-pan for shading different colors, with large sums. These are only a few examples among hundreds that might be cited. No wonder inventors are hopeful when they reflect that comfort for life and fortune for their children may come from a single fortunate idea.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF MONEY.

An increase of more than 100 per cent in the money of the world within less than a generation will be one of the most interesting features of the annual report of the director of the mint, which is now going through the press. Nearly the whole of this increase is in metallic money, and much the largest proportion is in gold. The collection of complete statistics regarding the money supply of the world was begun at the mint bureau only within the last decade, but careful research has brought together some interesting figures of the supply of money in the leading commercial countries in 1873. The total stock then reported was about $4,000,000,000, of which more than half was in paper money, not fully covered by metallic reserves. The situation at the beginning of 1900 showed a total monetary stock of about $11,600,000,000, of which little more than one fourth was in uncovered paper. The actual amount of paper money in circulation is greater than these figures indicate, but a portion is omitted from the net statistics because it is covered dollar for dollar by the great gold and silver reserves of the countries where the money is issued. It is considered a fair statement of the monetary condition of the country to set off these reserves against the paper which they cover and estimate the actual paper margin only at the amount in excess of the reserves.

By this method of computation Director Roberts finds that while the total money supply of the world has increased about $7,000,000,000, the increase in gold money since 1873 has been about $3,600,000,000, in silver about $2,750,000,000, and in uncovered paper only about $650,000,000. A large proportion of the increase in gold has taken place within the short space of seven years, while the quantity of silver money, which was at its maximum of about $1,250,000,000 at the beginning of 1896 has been somewhat reduced by the sale of silver by Germany and its retirement in other countries. The conditions of 1893 showed a total monetary supply of about $10,500,000,000, which has since been increased by about $1,100,000,000. About $840,000,000 of this increase has been in gold.

The great outburst of activity in gold mining which followed the suspension of the coinage of silver in India and the United States, involving the rapid development of the mines of South Africa and the Klondike region, with the increased output of Australia and California, has resulted, therefore, in supplying nearly the entire monetary needs of the world, without resort to any material increase in the net supply of paper money in circulation.

HUDSON RIVER ICE CROP.

[New York Tribune.]

The ice crop is spoiled again. It is as delicate as the Delaware peach crop. If there should ever be a year when everything about it was entirely right, the whole ice business would probably come to an end, just because the condition would be so unusual that nobody would know how to deal with it. There are two serious troubles now. One is that far up on the Hudson large quantities of grass and weeds blew into the water while the ice was forming, froze in and ruined the quality of the ice. The other difficulty is that there has been no snow, so that the wind gets a good sweep over the dry ground and blows sand into the water. This freezes into the ice also, and spoils it in a different style.

Last season ice was high because of a short crop—and for other reasons. There is some special cause of high prices every year. The short crop is the simplest of reasons, and that was thought to be good enough for last year. If the winter is warm the ice does not form well, and that makes prices high the following summer. If the winter is cold the ice forms so thick that it is an extra expense to cut it, and that makes the prices high the following summer. If there is snow, it covers the ice and its weight presses the ice down; the water rushes up through some hole and wets the snow over large areas; this wet snow freezes and makes a poor and porous ice; good ice then has to be brought from a long distance, and prices are high. If there is no snow, the result is, as has just been explained, that of the present time.

There was a year once when it seemed for a while as if there was going to be nothing wrong with the ice crop. There was plenty of cold weather, and there was enough snow to lay the dust, but not enough to make much porous ice. People thought that for once they were going to get their ice in the summer at a normal rate. Then the truth came out. The crop was so much larger than usual that the expense of harvesting it had been proportionately greater, and consequently prices were high.

After all the different things that happened in the ice business last summer some story a little different from the usual ones seemed to be needed to explain the high prices next summer, and so the grass and the weeds blew into the water and the sand drifted into it. But consumers of ice might as well make up their minds that the price of it is always going to be high, and that the condition of the business would not be normal unless it were abnormal in some respect.

CERTAIN TABLE LUXURIES.

[New York Tribune.]

Official reports from Maine show that lobster catching still holds its place as an important and profitable industry in the fisheries of the Pine Tree state. Alarming reports have been circulated persistently that lobsters would soon be as costly luxuries as the genuine diamond-back terrapin and the canvas-back duck from Chesapeake bay. But that evil day seems to have been put off for the present. Fisheries commissions have been busy with the work of re-stocking the favorite haunts of the lobster. May abundant success attend their efforts!

It must be admitted with sorrow, however, that the problem of multiplying the numbers of diamondbacks and canvasbacks appears to be insoluble. No chance for restoring the thinned-out flocks of the ducks that feed on the roots of the wild celery on the Atlantic coast is yet in view, and experiments in the breeding of choice terrapin of the genuine epicurean flavor on Southern turtle farms have not so far been brilliantly successful. The demand for the daintiest table luxuries has been steadily increasing in our great cities, but the sources of supply are becoming far less prolific than of yore.

FINANCIAL | FINANCIAL.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST CO.,

Capital - - - - - $1,200,000.00
Surplus and Profits - - - 688,243.13

Office, 303 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

This company receives deposits subject to check at sight, and Pays Interest upon daily balances of $500 and over.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

For sums of money that are to remain for a considerable length of time, Certificates of Deposit will be issued with interest as agreed upon.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Moneys received on this account, which combines the advantages of Savings Banks, with Additional Security of the Capital Stock of this company. Quarters commence the 15th days of February, May, August and November. Deposits on or before the 15th of those months draw interest from the first Dividends payable Feb. 10 and Aug. 10.

EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Receivers and Assignees who deposit the funds or property of their estates with this company are exempt by law from all personal liability.

TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, etc. This department is under the direct charge of the Hon. J. M. Addeman, vicepresident of the company. A General Banking Business Transacted in a Conservative manner.

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, Chairman.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Manager.

Aquidneck National Bank.

Lewis L. Simmons, Pres. Chas. T. Hopkins, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lewis L. Simmons, Dudley Newton,
Samuel McAdam, Peter King,
William P. Clarke, George E. Vernon,
Chas. T. Hopkins.

Every Facility will be Afforded Depositors Consistent with Conservative Banking.

For SAFETY and SECURITY deposit your funds in a National Bank where TWICE A YEAR the condition of affairs is THOROUGHLY EXAMINED by two different persons, directed so to do by the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, and FIVE REPORTS EACH YEAR, UNDER OATH, are published in a local paper.

EACH STOCKHOLDER IS LIABLE FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT OF HIS STOCK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEPOSITORS, and the Bank is prohibited from making excessive loans.

Safe Deposit Boxes and Storage Room for Valuables to rent in our Safe Deposit Vault.

Metropolitan Stock Exchange,

Kinsley B'ld'g, 290 Thames St.

Stocks, Grain and Cotton

Dealt in for cash or carried on margins.

Reasonable Margins
No Interest Charges.

J. H. Riley, Manager.

COAL AND WOOD.

Complete assortment of family

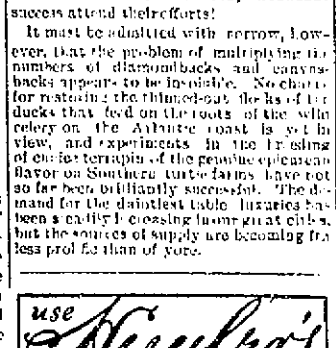
COAL

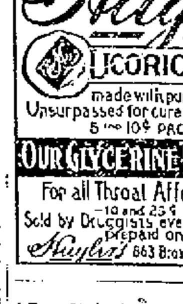
Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre,
Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine **WOOD.**

Pinniger & Manchester

241 Thames St., Perry Mill Wharf.





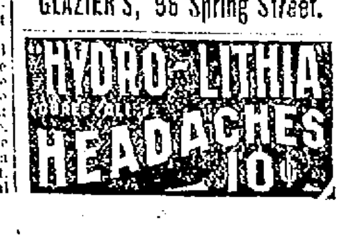


AN IDEAL

Timekeeper

For very little money, at

GLAZIER'S, 96 Spring Street.



Don't Waste Money

By throwing it in the fire. That's what you do when you use slaty, or coal with a large percentage of ashes and clinkers.

Don't buy any other Lehigh Coal but "JEDDO." You cannot equal it for steady heat, lasting qualities, and a very small percentage of ashes, and little or any clinkers.

A large load of fresh mined Jeddo Lehigh egg and furnace just discharged, by

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with Amalgamated Copper at 92, Atchison preferred 88⅞, Burlington 145⅝, Baltimore & Ohio 91¼, Brooklyn Transit 84, Continental Tobacco 42⅞, Federal Steel 55¼, Louisville 88⅞, Missouri Pacific 82 to 81, New York Central 143⅝, Northern Pacific 85½, People's Gas 104, Rock Island 127, Reading first preferred 73½, St. Paul 158½, Sugar 137¼, Southern preferred 72, Southern Pacific 42⅞, Tobacco 114½, Union Pacific 82½ to 83, and Union Pacific preferred 83¼.

10—The market was very irregular and excited again at the opening. There was a rush to buy Union Pacific, which was quoted at 82½ to 83, with simultaneous sales of 25,000 shares, compared with 82 last night. Missouri Pacific sold at 82 to 81, compared with 81½ last night, and afterwards fell below 81, but was immediately supported and rallied to 82½. St. Paul and Delaware & Hudson were up two points each, and Third avenue rose 6½, and some other gains reached as much as a point. On the other hand, there was a violent break in National Tube, on the report of projected competition by the Carnegie interests. The common stock dropped four and the preferred 11½ without any evidence of support. There were declines here and there in the railroad list in sympathy with lower prices from London, Reading losing 1½; but prices of railroads moved upwards generally after the opening.

11—The usual relapse occurred in some of the stocks which opened high. St. Paul lost about all its advance, while Delaware & Hudson and Tin Plate fell a point. Lake Erie & Western also lost two and Rubber 1¼. Meanwhile other stocks were forging ahead, Northern Pacific crossing Union Pacific and bringing 85⅝ to the latter's 84. Other Southwestern stocks improved strongly in sympathy with Missouri Pacific. National Tube met support under 60 and rallied to 63, and the preferred, which broke to 93, came back to par. Substantial gains were made by the Steel stocks, Traction, Tobacco, Sugar, Baltimore & Ohio, Rock Island, Burlington, Northern Pacific, Louisville and Chicago & Alton. Third Avenue jumped to 130, and Delaware & Hudson improved to 149⅝ later. By 11 o'clock all previously weak spots had been pretty well eliminated from the market.

Noon—Money on call, nominally at 3½ @ 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½ @ 5; sterling exchange, steady at $4.86¾ @ ⅞ for demand and $4.83 @ ⅛ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.83½ @ 4 and $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82½ @ 3; silver certificates, 64½ @ 65½; bar silver, 65½; Mexican dollars, 49⅞; government bonds, steady. The advance caused gains of 2⅛ to 3½ in Louisville & Nashville, Wabash preferred, Western Union, Sugar, Chicago & Alton and Mobile & Ohio. Prices then fell back under profit-taking, Sugar losing 2⅝ and Missouri Pacific a point. Third Avenue reacted 7½ from the highest. The market became quieter. There was an active demand for bonds of Southwestern railroads.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

	Noon.
Atchison	46⅞
Atchison preferred	89½
Canada Southern	57⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	140¼
C. C. C. & St. Louis	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	149¾
Delaware & Lackawanna	199½
Erie	29⅞
Illinois Central	132¼
Lake Shore	230
Louis. & Nash.	89⅞
Manhattan	116
Met. Traction	167½
Missouri Pacific	85
Mo., K. & T.	17¼
Adams Express	145
Wells, Fargo Express	131
American Spirits	1
American Tobacco	114½
Continental Tobacco	42⅞
Continental Tobacco preferred.	94
General Electric	186
Lead	18½
Pacific Mail	42½
Pullman Palace Car	193
Sugar Refining	138¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	61
Leather	12⅛
U. S. Rubber	32
Western Union	85¼
N. J. Central	156
N. Y. Central	144
No. Pacific	85⅞
No. Pacific Pfd.	88⅛
Northwestern	179½
Ontario & W.	33½
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	31⅛
Rock Island	127
St. Paul	158
St. Paul Pfd.	191½
So. Pacific	43⅞
Texas & Pacific	27⅛
Union Pacific	83⅞
Union Pacific Pfd.	84½
Wabash	13½
Wheeling & L. E.	12¼

	Closing.
Jan. Wheat	75⅞
May Wheat	78¾
Jan. Corn	36¾
May Corn	35⅞
Am. Car F. Com.	22⅞
Am. Hoop Com.	30⅞
Am. Sugar Com.	137¾
Am. S. & W. Com.	42⅞
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	87¼
Am. Tob. Com.	113⅞
Am. Smltg. Com.	57½
Am. Tin Plate	60¾
Am. Ice Com.	41¼
Anaconda	48⅛
Atchison Com.	46
Atchison Pfd.	89⅞
Balto. & O. Com.	91⅞
Balto. & O. Pfd.	87¼
B'klyn. Rapid Tr.	85
Canada Southern	59
Ches. & Ohio	49
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	145
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	157½
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	125⅞
Chi. & Northwestern	172⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	52¾
Con. Tob. Com.	42
Del., Lack. & West.	195¾
Del. & Hudson	147
Gt. North'n Pfd.	198⅞
Fed. Steel Com.	55⅞
Fed. Steel Pfd.	76
Louis. & Nashville	90⅞
Manhattan El.	116⅞
Met. Traction	168½
Missouri Pac.	85½
Mo. K. & T. Pfd.	18⅛
Nat. Steel Com.	42
Nat. Tube Pfd.	109
N. Y. Central	145½
N. J. Central	156
Norf. & Westn.	43⅜
[illegible]	19⅞
Nor. Pac. Com.	85⅞
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	88⅛
Ont. & Westn.	32¾
Pacific Mail	41
Penna. R. R.	170½
Peo. Gas (Chgo).	101¼
Pressed Steel	47
Reading Com.	33¼
Reading 1st. Pfd.	72½
Rep. I. & S. Com.	15⅞
Southern Pacific	43⅞
Southern Ry. Com.	21⅞
Southern Ry. Pfd.	72
St. L. & S. W. Com.	21¼
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	49⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	58
Texas Pacific	27⅞
Union Pacific Com.	83⅜
Union Pacific Pfd.	84½
U. S. Leather Com.	13¼
U. S. Rubber Com.	20½
Wabash Pfd.	27⅞
W. & L. E. Com.	12
W. & L. E. 2d. Pfd.	29¼
Western Union	85⅝

NOTICE

On and after January 1 my store will be closed at 6 P. M. every day, except Saturday, until May 1.

WM. K. COVELL.

Chain Purses

Seem to cap the very pinnacle of fashion. We have them, all sizes, even so small they can hold at the most two dimes. Also long silver muff and long-nettie chains

HERRMANN'S.

Lackawanna

(Free Burning)

Wilkesbarre

(Intermediate).

Lehigh

(Very Hard).

Abram Almy, Coal and Wood.

STRAWBERRIES

And Pineapples.

—AT—

Burlingame & Carry's, Thames St.

The Broadway Seed Store.

Dry new and first-class seeds are ordered and will be in stock in about ten days.

I have always on hand all kinds of Tin, Enamel and Woodenware. Coal Hods from 75c to $5.00. Coffee and Syrup Pots. Lamp Chimneys from 5c. to 25c. Lanterns all kinds. Milk Bottles, Wash Boilers, etc.

Also Palms, Ferns and Rubber Plants and Plumbago to make them grow.

Ice Skates for boys and for girls. Roller Skates and Polo Sticks.

HENRY L. DeBLois, 80 Broadway

Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

WE HAVE

CANDLES

"To burn," at prices that will sell them.

Layer Raisins, Figs, English Walnuts, Almonds, Pecans, Cryo, Ginger, etc.

PELEG BRYER,

W. & H. Broadway W. & H. Spring St.

WHITE Sewing Machines

Will make a nice Xmas present.

Call and get prices of all kinds.

Skates, Scissors and Knives Sharpened.

All kinds of repairs. Cash Registers, Typewriters and Sewing Machines.

CEO. W. SMITH,

MACHINIST AND GENERAL REPAIRER

8 MARLBORO STREET.

If You Want Good Help

DROP A POSTAL TO

Leary's Intelligence Office,

168 Broadway

Newport Illuminating Co.

Electric Lighting.

Electric Power.

Residences and stores furnished for electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades.

145 & 155 THAMES STREET.

JANUARY 4, 1901.

We have received today,

DIRECT FROM THE

EDISON Factory,

At Orange, N. J.,

194 of the new

EDISON RECORDS.

DAVOL'S MUSIC STORE

WE ARE THE HEADQUARTERS FOR

Talking Machines, Records and Supplies.

Important Notice!

The Patent Office at Washington has just granted us a registered trade mark (Dec. 18, 1900) on Aquidneck Coffee, price 25c. a lb., 4 1-2 lbs. for $1. We gave it this name on account of its splendid drinking quality. It is most excellent and very reasonable in price.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,

16 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

"Vessels In."

ARRIVED TODAY THE SCHOONERS

"HELEN AUGUSTA"

—AND—

"JOHN CROCKFORD"

WITH CARGOES OF

"Old Co's Coal"

IN STOVE AND NUT SIZES FOR

PERRY BROS'.

FINANCIAL FIGURES.

Exhibit of Municipal Funds in the City Treasurer's Annual Reports.

The annual report of the city treasurer of the finances of the city for the year ending January 5, 1901, shows receipts amounting to $699,519.70 and expenditures of $692,966.61, leaving a balance of $9,523.18. The receipts and expenditures include $230,000 for temporary loans received from the Savings Bank of Newport and repaid with $2,592.01 interest, so that the actual receipts and expenditures for the year are so much less, or in exact figures $696,766.81.

The receipts are as follows: City clerk, moneys and fees, $3,360.60; probate fees, $3,221.09; tax collector, taxes of 1897, $12.10; penalties, $3.80; taxes of 1898, $108; penalties, $35.90; taxes of 1899, $2,705.78; penalties, $216.77; taxes of 1900, $130,280.40; penalties, $321.30; poll taxes, $760; Savings Bank, for temporary loans, $230,000; Industrial Trust Company, for loan, $20,000; street commissioner, for streets $2,995.10; for sidewalks, $7.75; officers' fees refunded, $932.10; liquor licenses, $31,666.33; chief of police, dog licenses, $1,574; superintendent of schools, tuition, $2,271.85; state tax for schools, $6,744.72; trustees Rogers school fund, $1,000; King school fund, $127.89; medal funds, $11.31; Judah Touro ministerial and cemetery fund, $200; J. M. Hammett poor fund, $20.27; chief engineer of fire department, old materials sold, $28.25; jailors' fees, fines and costs, $52.40; clerk First district court, $551; auction dues, $2.13; Providence Telephone Company, tax on receipts, $870.13; Newport Illuminating Company, tax on receipts, $838.34; sale of $50,000 15-year three and one half per cent sidewalk bonds, $52,250.50; sale of $50,000 20-year three and one half per cent permanent improvement bonds, $53,781.50; interest of improvement bonds, $110.87; sale of $18,000 30-year four per cent City Hall bonds, $20,982.60; interest on City Hall bonds, $21; amount from Coasters' Harbor Island fund, $10,351.19; treasurer of Police Relief fund, $500; clerk of board of police commissioners, $2,079; National Bank of Rhode Island, bonus for use of deposits, $709; chairman City Asylum board, $180; committee on public property, sale of furniture, $349.53; committee on fire department, sale of materials, $55; clerk of Fourth of July committee, $9; duplicate bill refunded, $15; discount on bills, $6.16; balance from last year, $37,450.05; total, $936,519.70.

The expenditures have been for the following purposes: Compost, $31,000; city asylum, $5,581.17; fire department, $98,569.09; watch and police, $32,077.03; paupers and vacants, $4,538.58; public schools, $105,995.78; incidentals, $1,718.67; salaries, $27,569.46; burial grounds, $622.70; books, stationery and printing, $2,778.82; lighting streets, $37,692.47; public parks, $3,956.08; public buildings, $8,800.60; streets and highways, $91,491.18; sidewalks, $39,290.08; repairs on sidewalks, $650.21; new City Hall, $81,270.73; water supply, $10,300; committee on health and sanitation, $12,388.53; ward meetings, $2,700.16; Memorial day, $399; new engine house in ward 5, $2,315.62; land damages at Morton Park, $1,032.06; police relief fund, transferred from special fund, $2,091.79; dog fund, from special fund, $1,480; state's portion of liquor licenses, $8,702.05; state's portion of fees on licenses for billiards, pool, etc., $530; state tax, $61,825.14; preservation of early records, $200; grading end of Ledge road, $101; Fourth of July, $711.01; Savings Bank of Newport, loans and interest, $232,302.01; emergency hospital, $5,077.49; core land sewer, $514.80; sinking fund, $22,000, balance on hand January 5, 1901, $9,523.18.

While there is an apparent balance of $9,523.18, it will be seen that the city treasurer has been obliged to hire an additional $20,000 to pay the bills of the year, and the apparent balance is to satisfy a deficit of $20,476.82. The receipts also show an item of $10,351.19 from the Coasters' Harbor island fund, which was turned into the treasury for general purposes. There are also items of $6,684.77 interest on bond sales, and the $50,000 turned into the treasury for the repayment of the overdraft.

The city treasurer's report of the indebtedness of the city shows a total bonded debt of $912,000, upon which a total of $55,880 is paid annually in interest. The sinking funds are as follows: Deposited in Island Savings Bank, Newport, $66,462.70; deposited in the Industrial Trust Company, Providence, $85,702; total, $152,164.70.

The several issues of bonds are as follows: Schoolhouse and lot, $50,000, due March 1, 1905; yearly interest, $1,200. Fifth ward schoolhouse, $16,000, due December 1, 1906; yearly interest, $640. Second ward schoolhouse, $16,000, due July 15, 1906, yearly interest, $1,400. Sewer outlet, $55,000, due November 1, 1916; yearly interest, $1,400. Sidewalks, gold three and one half per cent bonds, $50,000, due July 25, 1915; yearly interest, $1,750. Sewerage, $98,000, due February 1, 1918; yearly interest, $3,920. Sewer and street improvement, $70,000, due April 15, 1921; yearly interest, $2,800. Industrial school and consolidation, $140,000, due May 15, 1923; yearly interest, $5,840. Public improvements, $100,000, due May 1, 1925; yearly interest, $4,000. Public parks, $50,000, due February 15, 1927; yearly interest, $1,960. Schoolhouse and lot, $10,000, due January 1, 1928; yearly interest, $1,000. Sidewalks, $50,000, due August 1, 1929; yearly interest, $2,000. City Hall, $18,000, due July 25, 1930; yearly interest, $720. Permanent improvements, $50,000, three and one half per cent, due July 25, 1930; yearly interest, $1,750. City Hall and improvement, $163,000, due May 15, 1948; yearly interest, $6,120.

The annual report of the collector of taxes shows the following account of taxes received, charged to estates and in course of collection: Taxes of 1900 paid to city treasurer, $130,280.40; remitted by order of City Council, $1,235.30; charged to estates by order of City Council, $121.20; in course of collection January 5, 1901, $5,842.10; total tax bill of 1900, $137,492.

Taxes of 1899 paid to city treasurer, $2,760.75; remitted, $11; charged to estates, $44; in course of collection, $901.20; total of 1899 taxes, $3,718.05.

Taxes of 1898 paid to city treasurer, $198; charged to estates, $40; total on account of 1898 taxes, $238.

Taxes of 1897 paid to city treasurer, $12.10.

Cash paid to city treasurer for penalties on taxes of 1900, $321.30; on taxes of 1899, $217.27; on taxes of 1898, $36.00; on taxes of 1897, $3.86; total for penalties, $589.33.

Poll taxes for 1900 paid, $760.

The report of the city treasurer on account of the Newport School fund shows the following figures: By balance December 30, 1899, $6,568.26, receipts from dog fund and dividends, $1,270.07; balance on deposit in Savings Bank and Industrial Trust Company, $7,778.33.

The annual report of the city treasurer on account of the Touro Jewish Synagogue fund shows the following: By balance from last year, $1,002.51; income from the general treasurer for the year, $2,106.35; expenditures, $720.80; balance on hand, $3,012.17.

The report on account of the Touro Street fund shows receipts amounting to $261.39, which added to a balance of $626.22 makes a total of $887.61. The expenditures for the year were $887.61.

The report on account of the Judah Touro Ministerial and Cemetery fund shows receipts from dividends amounting to $8,020.95 and expenditures of $3,170. There is a balance on deposit and invested in bonds amounting to $32,869.57.

The report on account of the Newport City fund shows receipts amounting to $1,572.70 and expenditures, withdrawn and deposited in the public park improvement fund, $262.11. The balance on deposit to the credit of this fund is $42,926.36.

The report on account of the Newport poor fund, income account, shows receipts for the year of $3,277.09 and expenditures, paid to the overseers of the poor, of $3,585, leaving a balance on deposit to the credit of the fund of $1,288.73.

The Fry orphan fund shows receipts of $1,265.20 and expenditures amounting to $282.80, leaving a balance on deposit of $7,122.50.

The report on account of the King school fund shows receipts of $152.83 and expenditures of $127.83, leaving a balance on deposit of $10,625.

The report of the Thomas Chapman estate shows receipts from rents of $187.33 and expenditures for repairs and taxes of $13.77, leaving a balance of $907.40.

The city treasurer also reports on various other properties and trusts in his care as follows: Stock in the Newport & Wickford Steamboat & Railroad Company, 500 shares, $50,000; Newport poor fund for aged persons, $82,702.78; Ellen Townsend fund, $22,234.85; Touro street permanent fund, $1,040; Joseph Anthony poor fund, $943.96; Derby fuel fund, $831.51; Kane poor fund, $2,375.07; Joseph M. Hammett fund, $1,703.61; police relief fund in Savings Bank of Newport, $2,070.10; police relief fund in Industrial Trust Company, $731.61; teachers' retirement fund, $1,732.41; Fulton steam fire engine fund, $367; Norman medal fund, $100; Read medal fund, $200; commissioners of City Asylum, $646.15; Washoe Lawton fund, $84.87; Mary G. Lawton fund, $36.18; W. H. Dennis fund, $36.18; Lydia Baker fund, $187.40; "To whom it may Concern," $1,207.86; dog fund in Industrial Trust Company, $839.90; balance of tax sale of Cornelius and Ann Sullivan, $253.85; public park improvement fund, $2,495.70; King festival fund, $1,075; Elizabeth U. Coles trust fund, $61,421.16; numerous burial ground funds ranging from $60.08 to $2,335.34. The total amount of these properties and trusts is $253,323.95.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers-select of Newport Camp, No. 7077, Modern Woodmen of America, were installed last evening by District Deputy Head Consul L. B. Keopman of Woonsocket:

Venerable Consul—A. A. Page.
Worthy Adviser—W. B. Sheldon.
Banker—Neil McLennan.
Clerk—C. S. Packer.
Escort—W. M. Mills.
Sentry—R. C. Barry.
Manager—Allen Woodle.

F. A. Ward, the retiring venerable consul, made a short address in which he expressed thanks to the other officers for the assistance rendered him during his term of office. District Deputy Head Consul L. B. Keopman also spoke and explained some things about the Woodmen and what they are doing in Woonsocket and surrounding towns. Venerable Consul Page made brief remarks. After the meeting was adjourned full justice was done to an oyster supper served by J. T. Allen & Co.

Mr. Keopman has been engaged by Newport Camp as district deputy and will for the present divide his time between this town and Woonsocket.

A CARD.

The undersigned hereby agrees to refund the money on a 25-cent bottle of Green's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. He also guarantees a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or money refunded.

EMIL S. BLUMENKRANZ.

SONGS AND SPEECHES.

Social Evening Spent at the Artillery's Smoke Talk.

The first smoker or smoke talk at the Newport Artillery armory this winter was held last evening, and was a very successful affair. Among those present were Mayor Garrettson, Councilman Wilbur, Street Commissioner McLeish, Colonel A. K. McMahon, Colonel John Rogers, Chief Engineer Andrew J. Kirwin, Assistant Engineers Orr, Bosworth and Brown, Captain Thomas S. Nason, Commander A. R. Tuell, Past Commanders W. S. Bailey, John B. Mason and John T. Delano and William P. Smith, Charles H. Clarke, G. A. Pritchard, Peter W. Townsend and James Sheehan of Charles E. Lawton Post; Lieutenant John H. Stacy, D. M. Coggeshall and many of the fine and honorary members of the company.

Colonel Bliss presided, and after the singing of a war song, with Private C. H. Blom accompanying on the piano, Mayor Garrettson was introduced, and in his address struck the key-note of the evening by speaking of "The Citizen Soldiery." He was followed by Messrs. G. A. Pritchard, Charles H. Clarke, Thomas S. Nason, John B. Mason and W. S. Bailey. A number of war songs were sung by the entire gathering and during the evening the following selections were rendered: "I am King," by Private Ralph P. Rogers, with Colonel Rogers accompanying; "Sights I saw in a Museum" and "A Little Bit off the Top," by Private A. T. Bailey, W. H. Boone accompanying; "We Old Boys," by Private Benjamin G. Oman. Private Blom accompanying, and "Soldier's Farewell," by a quartet consisting of Colonel Bliss, Lieutenant Fullerton and Privates Oman and Mardan.

During the evening it was announced that Mayor Garrettson had offered a gold medal, to be known as the A. A. Barker medal, to be shot for by the Naval Reserves and Newport Artillery, the arrangements for the contest to be made by Lieutenant Lawton of the Reserves and Colonel Bliss of the Artillery.

VICTORIAN POETS LAUREATE.

Tuesday evening at a study meeting of the Unity Club a paper was communicated by Mrs. Aldrich, one of the members, giving a critical notice of three poets who have been distinguished during the reign of Queen Victoria by receiving the laureateship. These are Wordsworth and Tennyson, men high on the roll of fame, and Alfred Austin, an author low on that roll. Mrs. Aldrich's essay showed reading and thought. In her absence, on account of a cold, the essay was read by Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne.

The chairman for the evening was Mr. Alexander O'D. Taylor, Jr., vice president of the club, and he supplemented the paper by giving a brief account of the origin of the laureateship in England, and of its original meaning as a recognition by the people of the most famous poet in the realm at the time.

The attendance at the meeting was but meagre, as regards both members and visitors. This appeared to emphasize the fact, tolerably patent for some years past, that purely literary lectures have little chance for gaining attention in Newport, against the more potent charms of evening receptions or other gatherings of a social nature.

FOR A KING'S DAUGHTERS' RELIEF FUND.

Newton hall was the scene last evening of a large company gathered to add to the relief fund of Beatrice Circle, King's Daughters. The early part of the evening was devoted to whist, in which the prizes were won by Miss Katherine Manchester and Miss Mary Stewart and Messrs. Benjamin Reynolds and Carl Jurgens, Jr., the prizes for the ladies being respectively a picture and a fan and for the men a pipe rack and an ash tray. At 10 o'clock the floor was cleared for dancing, in which the larger part of those present participated, music being furnished by the Howard orchestra.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES ORGANIZE.

The members of the several committees of the City Council met at the City Hall last evening and organized by the election of the following chairmen: Finance, Councilman Groff; public property, Alderman Comstock; streets and highways, Councilman Gibson; fire department, Alderman Bliss; ordinances, Councilman Milne; street lights, Alderman O'Neill; burial grounds, Councilman Austin; water supply, Councilman Martin; health and sanitation, Alderman Comstock. The committee on printing did not organize.

GOOD PROGRESS AT THE LONG WHARF DEPOTS.

The new passenger and freight depots on Long wharf were yesterday inspected by a number of officials of the New Haven road, among whom were Mr. Taylor, the new assistant superintendent; A. L. Ackley, the present head of the old Taunton division, and Mr. King, from the central division, who rumor has it will be the next agent in Newport.

The work was found well along. The freight shed may be considered finished and the passenger depot has progressed so far that cleaning up and a few minor finishing touches are all that seem necessary. Another coat of the standard yellow paint will be needed on the outside, and that is the biggest job to be finished.

The work on the roadways is being rapidly pushed, under favorable weather conditions. The macadamized roadway from Washington street to the granite block pavement north of the freight shed is finished, and the work on the broad macadam road on the south of the passenger station is well along, so that with a continuance of this pleasant weather the work should be finished in a short time. It is expected that everything will be ready so that the new station can be used February 1, when the boats will begin stopping at the head of the south dock.

There has been some talk about the Wickford line boat also stopping at the south dock, on the south side, where the New York boats formerly landed. Such a change has been looked for for some time and may be made soon. It would shorten the trip of the Wickford boat about five minutes to make the stop at Long instead of at Commercial wharf. The change would give the Providence line boats needed room at Commercial wharf.

OASIS CATS STILL WINNING.

At a very exclusive and select cat show, held this week under the auspices of the Wellesley Club at Rochester, N. Y., exhibits from the Oasis Cattery of this city carried off four firsts, silver medals and two specials. The cats winning were Jewel, a blue-eyed white Angora from Constantinople; Miss India, a little brindle Indian queen; Black Magic, and Cosset, a smoke Persian lately the property of Lady Marcus Beresford of England. Each of these cats had already won first honors at Philadelphia or Boston. The Rochester show was judged by one of the best known English judges, just returned from judging at the big shows across the water.

THE BELLS STILL RING.

In spite of the action of the City Council abolishing the office of bell-ringers, several of the city bells were rung yesterday and at least one this morning. The bell ringers have probably not been officially notified of their discharge and probably will not be, and those who are clinging to the old custom are doing so on their own responsibility. Public sentiment is very much divided on the desirability of the change, and the friends of the custom are quite outspoken in expression of disapproval of the innovation. It does seem strange not to hear the bells, but doubtless the people of Newport will soon become accustomed to the change and will soon forget that there ever was such a custom. There may, however, be a petition presented to the City Council at its next meeting asking for a revival of the bell ringing.

"SAPHO" A BIG DRAWING CARD.

There were 1,427 paid admissions to see Katherine Rober play "Sapho" last evening. Long before the reserve seat holders began to arrive—and every seat was reserved—the selling of standing room had to be suspended to allow the seat holders a chance to enter. When the curtain was rung up a few more standing tickets were sold and then all sales had to be cut off, with fully 150 in line and waiting for tickets.

The performance took well with this large audience and received great applause. It was well staged, the staircase scene in particular being a skilful piece of stage mechanism. The announcement was made that, owing to the house being unequal to the demand for seats for this performance, "Sapho" would be repeated Friday evening.

The selling of tickets this week has been a great tax on the box office and it has been necessary to establish the rule that telephone orders for seats will be filed and filled as well as possible at such times when people are not in waiting at the window; in other words, those who go personally to the window are first served.

WEEKLY GUN SHOOT.

The weekly shoot of the Sachuest Gun Club was held yesterday afternoon at the ground in Middletown, six members participating. It was an ideal day for shooting, but the scores were not so good as the conditions warranted. The results follow:

W. Bring,	2	2	4	2	1	5	3	2	3	5—28
J. S. Coggeshall, 2d,	1	2	2	5	3	2	1	2	2	3—26
H. Plumer,	1	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1—17
L. Grider,	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	0	4	1—22
C. F. Cozzens,	2	2	1	4	2	2	2	1	0	2—19
H. H. Lawton,	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2—17

AUCTION SALES.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Aquidneck Hall, Thursday, Jan. 10.

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Large lot of Old Books,

Remnants of Oilcloth, Bedsteads, Silverware, Carpets, Rugs, Chamber Sets, Pictures, Parlor Suits, Bookcases, Dining Chairs, Sideboards, Extension Tables, etc.

Inspection on Wednesday.

AUCTION SALE.

To be sold at public auction at Middletown Cemetery, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

1 STACK OF HAY,

by order of Charles H. Ward, Committee.

J. OVERTON PECKHAM, Auctioneer.

A good stock of American

Watches!

SILVER AND GOLD.

Gold Diamond-Encrusted Watches from $35 to $53 only.

E. C. BLAINE, 246 Thames St

SHINGLES.

SPOT CASH on DELIVERY.

YES, I have half a million of the BEST EASTERN CEDAR SHINGLES, price per thousand $3.25; if you want a lot of them the price is less.

North Carolina pine and spruce Flooring, Sheathing, White Wood Sheathing and all other kinds of building material at low prices.

J. D. JOHNSTON, Mill Street.

Decorated China

Chop Dishes,
Bread and Butter Plates,
Ice Cream Sets, Berry Sets.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN.

We have just received

1,000 tons

Of first quality coals. We are prepared to supply demands of any size.

Scranton,
Wilkesbarre,
Lorberry,
Lykens Valley.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN.

WILLIAM H. BOONE, Agent.

Telephone 207-3.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

SPECIAL PRICES

—ON—

Canned Goods.

CANNED VEGETABLES.

Tomatoes,	10c.	per	can,	$1.10	per	Doz.
Peas,	10c.	"	"	1.15	"	"
Corn,	10c.	"	"	1.10	"	"
Succotash,	10c.	"	"	1.15	"	"
Lima Beans,	10c.	"	"	1.15	"	"
Stringless Beans,	10c.	"	"	1.10	"	"
Cran'y Pole Beans,	12c.	"	"	1.40	"	"
Oys. Bay Aspar'gus,	40c.	"	"	4.60	"	"
Asparagus Tips,	30c.	"	"	3.40	"	"
Okra,	15c.	"	"	1.50	"	"

CANNED FRUITS.

Yel. Cra'f'd Peaches	13c.	"	"	2 cans for	25c.	
Lemon Cling "	22c.	"	"	2.60	per	Doz.
Bartlett Pears,	20c.	"	"	2.25	"	"
Apricots,	20c.	"	"	2.25	"	"
Egg Plums,	18c.	"	"	2.00	"	"
Green Gage Plums,	18c.	"	"	2.00	"	"
Pineapple Chunks,	18c.	"	"	2.10	"	"
Pineapple (sliced)	20c.	"	"	2.25	"	"
White Cherries (1 lb. 12 oz. net)	18c.	"	"	2.10	"	"
Whole Pre. Strawb's	18c.	"	"	2.10	"	"

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,

16 & 20 Washington Square,

NEW BOOKS.

Life of Phillips Brooks

By Alex. V. G. Allen.

L'Aiglon in French.

"Rubens," The January Number of Masters in Art.

America, Illus. by Photogravures,

EDITED BY JOEL COOK.

SIMON HART, 202 Thames Street.

Successor to C. E. Hammett, Jr.

Telephone 121-3.

THE STAMP OF APPROVAL,



The "O. K." mark which means so much, has been placed on our stationery in every line we can name by our customers who have tried it and proved its worth. What we desire is to invite you among our list of patrons. It may not be unfair for you to give us a trial order. You can't use much—you may gain a whole lot.

CARR'S BOOK SHOP,

Daily News Building.

Telephone 559-3.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A Common Sense Present.



A pair of comfortable, well fitting, stylish shoes cannot but be deemed a sensible gift.

When you come to encounter the dampness of the streets incident to inclement winter weather you yourself appreciate shoes and shoe soles impervious to moisture—why shouldn't your friend or relative?

Armory Shoe Store,

277 Thames Street, Joseph Martin, Prop.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubber Boots, Arctics and Rubbers.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

214 THAMES STREET.

Newport Transfer Express Co.

Solicit Consignments of Freight.

Piano Moving a Specialty.

The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.

Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave

BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames St.

and New York freight depot.

Telephone 271-2.

LAPPIN'S.

4 SPECIALS

For sale while they last:

No. 1.
All French and Fancy Flannel Waists, formerly $4.90, $3.98 and $2.98, sold for
$1.98

No. 2.
All Our $1 Gloves sold for
69c.

No. 3.
All Silk Waists Sold
10 per cent off.

No. 4.
All Suits, Coats, Capes and Child'n's Coats
Cut prices to close out.

—AT—

LAPPIN'S, 145 Thames Street.